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No. 7770.—VOL. L. *WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY* 12, 1890. *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).

TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Abbs, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Ænea, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution: TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (117th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Doors open at 7.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Eva Greville, Miss Linda Verner, and Miss Blanche Massey: Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers, Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)

TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open 7.45. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at Nine, THE BUNGALOW, by FRED HORNER. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ON TOAST. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.15. Doors open at 2. Gala night, Friday next.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY Immense success. 131st Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyle, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

THIS EVENING at 8, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Winifred Emery, Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wemyss, Lily Hanbury, Ella Banister, &c.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)

EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. Price, Brydone, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Rorke, Geraldine, Townsend, Woolgar Mellon, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8, and NEXT and FOLLOWING THURSDAY AFTERNOONS at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.

TO-DAY at 2.30 and 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Nellie Lingard, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Misses Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)

THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. (LAST NIGHTS.) Mesdames Bernard Beere Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. SPECIAL MATINEE of LA TOSCA SATURDAY NEXT, February 15, at 2 P.M. precisely. Seats can now be booked. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.

Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

TO-NIGHT at 9, 190th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren. Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9 o'clock, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murielle, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.
Doors open 2 o'clock. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Bessone: Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE, the Sisters Milton, M. Star and Mdlle. Lylia, Arthur Tinsley, Arthur Corney, the Almontis, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE DANDY FIFTH; A STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR," by FRANK GASSAWAY. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. VANONI TO-NIGHT, at 10.15. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobb the funny Continental clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Lora Fielding, Arthur Tinsley, Petrot, the marvellous mimic; Arthur Ring; May and Laverne, statuesque dancers; Sam Torr; Deane Brand, operatic vocalist, Maura, Equilibrist; G. Beresford, comic, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30: SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

WHY DID THEY NOT SAY THAT BEFORE?

THE only speeches worthy of the occasion that were delivered last night were the speeches which ended the debate. Mr. PARNELL spoke well, but Mr. W. H. SMITH spoke even better. The rest of the debate, with the solitary exception of Mr. LABOUCHERE'S contribution, was below par. The leader of the House, however, must be congratulated upon having at last risen to the height of the occasion. It took a long time to screw up his courage to the sticking point, but when he was fairly roused he certainly did his duty like a man. Replying to Mr. PARNELL'S appeal to the Government to have the "simple manliness and courage" to say that the letters were forged, Mr. W. H. SMITH said:—

> I think that if the hon. member had followed the observations of my right hon. friend, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, he would have realized how completely he joined with hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House in expressing his detestation of the forgery and the forged letter, and the means by which the forged letter had been published, and the circumstances under which it had been published. *I wish, therefore, on behalf of myself, of right hon. gentlemen on this bench, and on behalf of all those who sit on this side of the House, to express our detestation of the acts committed and our immeasurable satisfaction that the hon. gentleman has been relieved absolutely and completely from the imputation under which he was placed.* (Cheers.) The hon. member wishes to add the word "forged" to the amendment. I wish to give to him every satisfaction we can under the circumstances in which we are placed. I propose that the word "forged" be added to the amendment,

A proposition which the House unanimously accepted; and to this, says the *Times* humbly, "we can take no exception."

Now, this is all very well, but what fatuity led the Government to throw away the opportunity of doing a gracious and a just thing merely in order to express their abhorrence at midnight instead of doing it six hours earlier? If, instead of putting up Sir JOHN GORST—of all men in the world—to make the unworthy piece of special pleading by which he discredited the House Mr. SMITH had followed Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, what a different tone the whole debate would have taken! The House of Commons does not like its leader to act meanly until he is cornered, and then, literally at the eleventh hour, to act like a gentleman. The Government, as Mr. SMITH'S tardy declaration shows, recognizes that it owed an amende to Mr. PARNELL, but by refusing to render it until under the moral compulsion of their victim's denunciation of their immeasurable meanness, they robbed their act of all its grace without scoring a single point.

It must be admitted now that Ministers have spoken out like gentlemen, they have spoken with an emphasis that leaves nothing to be desired. For a good round comprehensive D——, Mr. SMITH'S speech is almost entitled to a place in the classical collection of comminatory formulæ. Ministers, it seems, completely detest not only (*a*) the forgery, and (*b*) the forged letters, but also (*c*) "the means by which the forged letter had been published"—the *Times*, of course, and our old friend Mr. WALTER, and (*d*) "the circumstances under which it had been published." Since the famous curse that made the Jackdaw of Rheims to moult before its time, there has been nothing like this comprehensive malediction. It remains to be seen whether it will ruffle a feather of the unhappy forger-monger against whom it is directed.

With a brazen insolence the *Times* this morning says:—

> As far as Mr. PARNELL is concerned, the wrong done to him has been atoned for on terms which he has, *considering all the circumstances*, accepted as adequate.

What are the "circumstances" which led Mr. PARNELL to accept what we must describe as the mere peppercorn damages of £5,000, not as adequate atonement, but as a practical acknowledgment of a great crime, compared with which, as we long ago pointed out, Mr. PARKE'S offence, which brought him to Millbank, dwindles into absolute insignificance? First, that the *Times* has poisoned the minds of the class from which the jurors were drawn by circulating for years, with the most confident assertions as to their authenticity, the most abominable and baseless calumnies against Mr. PARNELL. Secondly, our courts forbade the administration of the interrogatories necessary to probe the conspiracy to the bottom. Thirdly, RICHARD PIGOTT, supplied with bank-notes by the *Times*, had fled the country, and reached a position where he could commit suicide without interference. "Under these circumstances," is it not effrontery indeed for the *Times* to talk of "adequate atonement"? If Mr. WALTER were sent to Pentonville, or if we are merciful, ensconced in the Clock Tower for the rest of the Session, it is the very least solatium which we have a right to demand. And with Mr. WALTER should go Sir RICHARD WEBSTER. It is almost incredible, but we are in a position to state it as an indisputable fact, that the Attorney-General, although he had made himself in a special manner responsible for the soundness of the *Times* case, never took the simple and obvious step of making any inquiries whatever from Mr. HOUSTON or from Mr. PIGOTT. The whole *Times* case depended on these men. Yet Sir RICHARD WEBSTER never spoke to either of them until they took their stand in the witness-box. Could "professional" recklessness further go?

JOURNALISM: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

A CHAT WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE INCORPORATED JOURNALISTS

TEN years back who would have believed in the possibility of organizing journalists into an incorporated institute? Yet a National Association of Journalists has been started, and before its fourth birthday has secured, as announced on Monday, the rare privilege of incorporation, the Privy Council having satisfied itself that the infant applicant already represents the journalists of the United Kingdom. This event appeared to a representative to be worthy of investigation, and he set out in quest of Mr. H. G. Reid. In the course of a long chat in the Reform Club Sir Algernon Borthwick's successor in the presidency of the journalists' organization detailed how the first beginnings were made in Manchester—Manchester again—in February, 1886, by a handful of reporters; how the association had grown till its members numbered close upon two thousand and it had branches in every district in the country; how Mr. Cornish hon. sec., and Mr. Reid have travelled about the country holding conferences; how this week they start for Glasgow and Edinburgh; how hitherto journalists, by reason of their irregular or regular employment have never been able to meet socially or professionally other than in the most limited groups, how there has been no intercommunication or interaction, how that the very last thing the promoters of the Institute aim at is revolution or the creation of an exclusive corporation, how they had in view "the republic of letters and the democracy of journalism," how—but here is the remainder of the conversation, question and answer:—

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF THE INSTITUTE.

"Then the Institute is neither a men's nor a masters' 'Union'?"

"There is no danger of the Institute passing into the hands of the proprietors, I assure you. We have, I should think, about 100 proprietors or shareholders among our members. Perhaps two score are chiefly known to the world as owners of newspapers. We want to assert the existence of a great profession. Journalism has made great strides of late years. Our idea is to help the men who create the newspapers and make them financial successes."

WHAT IS A JOURNALIST?

"What is your definition of a journalist?"

"I will read you our rule:—'A journalist must be professionally and habitually engaged as editor of a journal; or upon the staff of a journal in the capacity of leader-writer, writer of special articles, artist, special correspondent, literary manager, assistant editor, sub-editor, or reporter; or in supplying journals with articles, illustrations, correspondence, or reports. Members shall be persons not less than twenty-one years of age, who at some period prior to their election have been for at least two years in actual practice as professional journalists.'"

"Have you rejected any applicants?"

"Yes; I believe several candidates have been informed that they were not qualified. Some of these were outside contributors to technical journals. You will also see that the newspaper manager, who is only a commercial manager, is ineligible. Several newspaper proprietors have also been denied admission. Some of these men owned financial journals, or were of the retired tradesman class that gets little weekly newspapers into its hands. We require applicants to get their forms certified by a responsible journalist to the effect that they comply with our regulations."

SOME INCORPORATED JOURNALISTS.

"But surely there are numbers of journalists still outside your institute?"

"I unhesitatingly say that the majority of journalists in London and the provinces are members. Our glory is that we have in this few years obtained the intelligent adhesion of a large and representative body in London and in every provincial town. Wait till we are a year or two older and see where we shall be. We admitted eighty-five Irish members on Saturday. At present I can tell you of several towns in which more than one daily is published where practically all the editors are members. You want the names of leading members?—we have Dr. Russell, Mr. Sala, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Edward Lawson, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Henry Dunckley, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, the late Dr. Mackay, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Courtney, Mr,

ART NOTES

An illustrated edition of the catalogue of the Tudor Exhibition is now being subscribed for. It is to contain four-and-twenty full-page permanent reproductions of pictures, armour, and relics, and the cost is to be a guinea.

* * * * *

Professor Hubert Herkomer, who was recently on his way to Cairo, has had to pass through Italy for the first time in his life, and has been so fascinated that he has left his party and stayed behind. "Its effect is magical upon me," he writes to me. It will be very interesting to observe what the result upon his art will be—how it will affect his style and colour, if at all. Mr. Herkomer—who is commonly set down as the next R.A. presumptive—has practically followed Sir Everett Millais's advice, and learned his art and formed his style before venturing into that most seductive home of a bygone artistic age. Will Italy affect him as it affected Vandyck, as Spain made John Phillip, or as it ruined Wilkie?

* * * * *

The minute cataloguing of the treasures of French art which has been going on for some time is proceeding apace. The tenth large volume of the "Inventaire Général des Richesses d'Art de la France" has just been issued by Messrs. Plon, Nourrit, et Cie., and, forming the second part of the "Monuments Civils de Paris," deals with the town-halls, avenues, squares, Jardin des Plantes, ex-Chapelle Expiatoire, and, most interesting and useful of all, the Panthéon. The work is admirably done, systematically and thoroughly, and makes us wonder if, and when, a similar undertaking could be carried out in England. With such a work, the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings and kindred institutions would cease to exist trough lack of provocation.

* * * * *

When the copyright of an author's work expires it is reprinted, if it is esteemed worthy the commercial honour, and his reputation suffers no loss other than what the character of the work may carry with it. With the artist, however, it is different, especially if his original work in black and white be taken up by the cheap publisher. Take for an example the new edition of "Dombey and Son," which has just been published at sixpence, with all the original drawings by "Phiz." That such a volume can be produced at all for the money passes belief; but it is more intelligible that the illustrations, though not badly "processed" and printed under the circumstances, are simply libels on the originals—the fine touches all gone or heavy, the finer work filled up in black patches. Not bad enough to proclaim themselves as outrages on the memory of the artist, they are for that very reason the more insidiously damaging. No amount of bad printing and rotten paper can spoil Dickens: but poor Hablot Browne! Is not this sort of thing very hard upon the artist?

* * * * *

It will interest my readers who have gained prizes in the great Paris Exhibition Lottery to know that the works of fine art selected for prizes from the English Art Section comprised Mr. Wilson Steer's "Gossips," Mr. Hartley's pastel, "Eventide," Mr. Harry Hine's water-colour, "Twilight," Mr. King's water-colour, "Near Oxford," and Mr. Roscoe Mullins's marble statuette, "Souvenir." As a rule the works offered as prizes by the foreign artists are not of very great importance, although several names of repute are included. Of the grand-prize winners only M. Edelfelt, of Finland, with his "At the Piano," comes to leaven the list.

* * * * *

The trustees of the British Institution Scholarship Fund have just issued their regulations for 1890. The scholarships are worth £50 and are tenable for two years. This year there are two for painting, one for sculpture, one for architecture, and one for engraving. I wonder if the trustees will be any more successful than the Royal Academy in inducing any one to compete in the last-named art? Seeing that all intending competitors must have previously won a gold medal or scholarship, this is hardly likely, so far as line-engraving is concerned. The subject for painting is "The Death of Adonis," in which, in the case of landscape-men, landscape may predominate—*à la* "Niobe" of Wilson. For sculpture, the subject is "Hagar and Ishmael;" and for architecture, "A Science and Art Museum for a Provincial Town." For full particulars, application should be made to the trustees 19, York-buildings, Adelphi.

* * * * *

The 22nd of this month will witness the birth of *The Art World*, a paper devoted wholly to the interests and information of artists. An unillustrated sheet, it is to be entirely catholic in its views, independent, disputative, "newsy," critical, "crafty," and poetical, while short stories are to be included in its columns. The new paper, with a view to looking all round an exhibition from every point of the compass, proposes to deal with it thus—firstly, an article describing it as a whole, and then another consisting of notices of the separate works comprising it. Besides this, it is intended, where practicable, to publish a criticism of the exhibition (1) by a professional critic, (2) by a professional artist, and (3) by a philistine. This idea is certainly very thorough, but it seems a little like over doing the thing. Will not people tire of the subject at the end of the first article or thereabouts?

Justin McCarthy, Mr. Archibald Forbes, the late Mr. Boyle, of the *Chronicle* Mr. Edmund Yates, and so on.

What the Institute will do for Journalists.

"This is the day of programmes and the power thereof. What is your programme?"

"Our committee is dealing with scores of practical grievances. You will remember our interview with Mr. Monro with the object of promoting a better understanding between the police and journalists. The issue of some kind of general pass for journalists is suggested. Then we moved in the matter of registrars in bankruptcy employing solicitors' clerks to do shorthand writer's work for nominal remuneration. When criminal proceedings so frequently follow bankruptcy cases the importance of a properly done report may be estimated. We did good work when the new Libel Law was passing through Parliament. In one town, by reason of our protest, law courts now being built have been structurally altered in order to properly accommodate reporters. We got the Post Office authorities to allow the continuance of the old system by which telegraph messengers are in waiting on reporters at big political meetings. To be able to carry greater weight with heads of departments was one of our reasons for seeking incorporation."

What it will do for the Public.

"We hope to promote the feeling of responsibility on the part of the journalist. We want to fix upon the journalist personal as well as nominal responsibility for what he does. He must be more than a mere cog wheel. The recognition of journalistic individuality is for the benefit of both newspapers and pressmen. The institute will endeavour to eliminate the scurrility and slander that have disgraced some journalists and some kinds of journalism. Solicitors and doctors have their organizations by which they can get rid of unqualified, dishonest, or undesirable pretenders, and we, having now the same power, propose to use it in the same way. We hope to make it impossible for greengrocers' assistants and derelict parsons—there are swarms of such—to elbow out duly qualified journalists. We mean to do away with the necessity for using suspiciously prepared reports emanating from amateur reporters at gatherings which, although desiring and well worth reports, do not permit the attendance of duly accredited representatives of the press."

The Company Director in Journalism.

"What do you think of the company director in journalism?"

"Newspapers hardly ever become commercially successful under the management of a number of directors. There are a few exceptions, but these are the exceptions which prove the rule. It is invariably found that the only way to make successful a paper which is owned by a number of persons is to give the general editor-manager absolute responsibility. He then works the paper as if it were his own. When the bacon factor director begins meddling or interfering everybody gets at loggerheads, and a fine property under divided management has its circulation and influence snapped up by its rival across the street which though limited in resources, under its single command quickly makes up its mind and decides on a policy. I could give you twenty instances in which newspapers have been wrecked by divided management and outside interference. The fundamental principle is individual direction. There are few newspapers with a large list of shareholders."

"Does not your argument apply in the case of the Carnegie-Storey Syndicate of *Echoes* in which you were interested?"

"Yes, and had it not been for the divided interests and influences, the combination would have been a great political power as well as a great financial success. Eventually the papers again came under individual control, and the results have been most satisfactory. Wherever capitalists combine, as they have done successfully in many instances to carry on a newspaper, the only course is to select for the editorship the most capable man obtainable and trust him up to the hilt."

The Outlook for the Newspaper Proprietor.

"What do you think of the future of journalism from the proprietor's point of view?"

"I see the newspaper steadily increasing in power and in profit. There is nothing more difficult to create than a newspaper, but when once it has begun to run there is in such a property an element of security which is most attractive. There is a steady growth of population which increases newspaper revenue and influence; but fewer papers will be started in the future than in the recent past. It is not possible now to commence as a small sheet and then work up. Any competitor must begin at the top of the tree, and be as good as its rivals, which means an enormous capital. It is scarcely to be credited that there are papers little known to the average citizen which earn from ten, fifteen, twenty, and even forty or fifty thousand pounds a year profit."

For Young Men.

"The Press therefore presents to the capable young man who has, as the Yankees say, a "nose for news," a most inviting form of intellectual and commercial enterprise. I might say here that it is clear to those who have opportunities of judging that a bright, dashing kind of journalism is coming to be more and more a necessity. The work of training young men as journalists by individuals is useful so far as it goes, but there is still to be started a properly organized school, and, in the not very distant future, it may be, something in the way of examinations for admission to the profession. Such an examination might be conducted by such an examining body as the London University."

THE PARTICK ELECTION.

Partick is passable, and that is all. The question, as we said yesterday, was how many hundreds we should knock off the Unionist majority. We have knocked off 600, whereas 800 were wanted to win the seat. It is good, of course, to have done better than in 1886; but in Scotland, at any rate, we expect to do "as in 1885." But this, as will be seen from the following table, we failed to do so far as the comparison of majorities is concerned:—

	1885.	1886.	1890.
Liberal	3,726	2,944 (—782)	3,929 (+985)
Tory or Unionist vote	3,385	3,745 (+360)	4,148 (+403)
Majority	L341	C801	C219

The Liberal vote yesterday was, it will be seen, 985 higher than in 1886, and 203 higher than in 1885; but on the other hand the Tory vote was 403 higher than in 1886, and 763 higher than in 1885. This growth of the Tory vote—which has been so considerable as to counteract the Liberal rally—is the disappointing feature of the election.

It is best to recognize the disappointment frankly, and that for two reasons. First because nothing shows so piquantly the high hopes of our side, and the demoralized despair of the Unionists, than that the Partick election should be accepted as a triumph by them, and as a disappointment by us. The election, says the *Standard*, is "a conspicuous triumph for the Unionists"—a triumph to have their majority lopped by three-fourths! These Unionists expect, one sees, to be beaten, and take it as a signal mercy whenever they are not actually beaten to death. On our side, on the other hand, hope runs so high that, much though we have gained, our chief feeling is chagrin that we did not gain more.

But there is a further reason for not concealing our disappointment. At first all the Liberals who knew expected to win Partick. As the fight proceeded most Liberals became doubtful. Why? What was the meaning of it? The only explanation we have heard is that given by the victors this morning. "But for the violent abuse," says the *Daily Chronicle*, "which was heaped on the British settlers and Scotch missionaries in Central South Africa by certain newspapers, the Unionist candidate might have only won by a still smaller majority." This is very remarkable, and by no means unsatisfactory. Even Mr. O'Connor's public penance before the Partick electors could not, it seems, wipe away the evil effects of the unpatriotic heresies which he had vicariously preached. The Partick election will have been lost not in vain if it teaches other Radicals to be more careful in future.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Lord Granville and Lord Salisbury purred mild congratulations to the Peers last night with just sufficient trace of a claw to suggest a limitless latent capacity for scratching. Lord Salisbury said nothing new beyond supplying a somewhat novel reason for his ultimatum to Portugal. It was necessary, he said in substance, to force the Government to decide within twenty-four hours, otherwise there might no longer have been a Government with which to treat:—

> The feeling among the populace was so inflammable, there were such elements of disorder, that it was doubtful whether the Government would be able to hold them in hand. We felt there was great danger if the matter was delayed that it would fall into the hands of public meetings to decide, and that the decision would be given in favour of resistance, and resistance must have brought with it probably bloodshed and certainly considerable danger to the integrity of the Portuguese Monarchy.

That is frank, at any rate. But whether it will conduce to the stability of the exceedingly shaky throne of the Braganzas is a matter on which we have our doubts.

Lord Salisbury was hardly ingenuous in his account of Mr. Consul Johnston's mission to Lisbon and the abortive result of his negotiations. This is how he put it:—

> A most excellent and admirable Consul was Mr. Consul Johnston. He was going out to Zanzibar, he was acquainted with the Portuguese, and he had acquaintances in the town. I stated that we should be glad to know what his private impressions were with respect to the views taken in that city. Unofficial proposals were made to him, which he transmitted, naturally not in a despatch, but in a private letter to one of the Under Secretaries. The proposals were necessarily unpalatable to the Foreign Office, because they involved a sacrifice of those very settlements on the Shiré and the Nyassa which are a part of the main subjects of our controversy.

Who would imagine from this (1) that Mr. Johnston was sent by Lord Salisbury to Lisbon to see if he could arrange a settlement with the Portuguese Government, (2) that he did make an arrangement which he sent home to be ratified, and (3) that it would probably have been ratified but for the protests of the Scotch missionaries and their patron, Lord Balfour of Burleigh? The latter version is, however, more in accord with the facts than the official gloss presented to the House of Lords.

The narrow division in the County Council yesterday on the question of the supervision of the music hall indicates a divergence of opinion that results in practical paralysis. The Music Hall Committee recommended that as the Council had licensed the music halls during good behaviour, they should take steps personally and systematically to see that the music halls complied with the conditions of their license. The Council rejected this by a majority of two. Mr. Beachcroft, the member of the committee who advocated inspection, thereupon resigned, and the music-halls henceforth may do as they please. They are to be under no supervision save that of the police whose evidence even Mr. Fardell admits to be untrustworthy. But they will do well to go softly and walk warily. The minority yesterday may become a majority to-morrow, and then the offenders will be dealt with summarily next licensing day.

We congratulate Miss Cons and Miss Cobden upon the action which acting we presume on competent legal opinion, they took yesterday for the purpose of resuming their functions as members of the London County Council. Their legal case was thus stated by Miss Cobden:—

> After May 16th, I took the opinion of eminent counsel. I was advised that I was liable to penalties if I tendered my resignation, and also liable if I sat and voted in the exercise of my right. I was, however, advised at the same time that if my election should not be called in question during the twelve months specified in Section 73 of the Municipal Corporations' Act, 1882, I should then become entitled to resume my duties and should be "deemed" in the terms of that enactment to be a qualified person, as if I had never suffered from the disability which, as the Appeal Court held, was imposed on my sex by the Local Government Act of 1888. Upon that section, therefore, I now rely in claiming, with all respect, to take my seat and vote. I may now act on the Council and its Committees without incurring any charge of breaking the law. My acts and votes are as undeniably valid as those of any of my colleagues. I am now entitled not only to be but to act as a Councillor.

In accordance with this opinion of "Eminent Counsel" the two lady councillors sat in the Council yesterday and voted with the minority in the division about the inspection of the music-halls.

Whatever else may be thought of Mr. Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth," he is at any rate entitled to the respectful hearing due to any man who practises what he preaches. Our readers will remember that the foundation of Free Libraries was the first and almost the last word of Mr. Carnegie's gospel, and now this morning we learn from Allegheny that—

> Mr. Andrew Carnegie has presented this city with a library worth £60,000. It was formally presented to-day in the presence of President Harrison and a distinguished assemblage. Allegheny was the first American city that gave Mr. Carnegie shelter. He has offered Pittsburg £200,000 for public libraries, and the offer has been formally accepted.

Mr. Carnegie is like Chaucer's good monk. He teaches the law and commandments as he has received them; but "first he followed them himself."

In further connection with Mr. Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth," here is a letter which Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently addressed to a correspondent on the subject:—

> With reference to Mr. Andrew Carnegie's articles upon the Gospel of Wealth, you ask me whether I see anything to add to the various suggestions which have been made with regard to the best purposes to which millionaires who are prepared to part with a portion of their wealth could devote such funds. I observe a list of excellent objects: additions to existing universities, free libraries, hospitals and laboratories, parks and pleasure-grounds, and, finally, churches. The range of these objects is so wide that it offers, indeed, every opportunity of choice for munificent endowments, but perhaps I may suggest an addition from my own experience. You are aware that I have been for many years past engaged in promoting the extension of university teaching to popular centres. Great success has been achieved in this work, and it has, I believe, already done an enormous amount of good. The highest class of teaching has been brought within the reach of multitudes in our great cities who are unable to reach the universities, and that teaching is founded not upon mere popular lectures, but upon an organized system of continuous instruction. To enrich the lives of thousands with the advantages and interests derived from the best intellectual teaching is, I think, a noble object; and though in the particular form in which I advocate it this object is a new one compared with many others, it should, in my opinion, be admitted to a place upon Mr. Carnegie's excellent list.

The news that the Americans have beaten the Mormons in the municipal elections of Monday will strike awe into the hearts of the Latter-Day Saints. This is their second defeat in their own territory. Last August the Gentiles out voted them at the territorial election for the legislature by a majority of forty-one, and now the unbelievers have captured the municipal government of Zion on the Top of the Mountains after a contest of unprecedented severity. The Liberals, as the Gentiles call themselves, had established clubs in each of the twenty-one wards in the city, all the members of which are officered and drilled like soldiers in regiments and brigades, and uniformed with "caps, capes, and torches." As all officials in Utah save four have been Mormons, Monday's election must be equivalent to something like a small local revolution.

Anticipating this result, the Mormons all through the winter have been making desperate attempts to reinforce their voting strength on the Register. This the Liberals have checked by objecting to the votes of all those who passed through the Mormon Endowment House because in the ceremonial of initiation they swear to avenge the blood of Joseph Smith on the American nation, to recognize the authority of the Mormon priesthood as superior to that of the United States, and never to divulge any of the secrets of the Endowment House on pain of having their throats cut, after which their tongues would be cut out, and their hearts torn from their bodies. The Liberals produced a reputable witness who swore that in 1862 he had actually seen a Mormon so treated. The corpse, after being disembowelled, was thrown to the wolves. After such a campaign, it is not very surprising that the Mormons have been beaten.

THE TOOLE EPIDEMIC.

An Interview with Mr. J. L. Toole.

As Mr. Bancroft remarked the other night at the Green-Room Club Supper, the influenza epidemic has been succeeded by a more genial epidemic of what may be styled, "Toole banquets"; and all friends and admirers of our best comedian are hastening to bid him farewell before he departs for the colonies. Thinking that some details of the forthcoming tour of the popular actor in Australia would be interesting to readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, I determined (writes a correspondent) to request him to submit to the ordeal known as "being interviewed." I presented myself, therefore, at the theatre in King William-street and was conducted by the courteous manager, Mr. Donald, to that mysterious region known as "behind the scenes." Passing through a private door on the right of the stalls entrance, descending a flight of stone steps, and, traversing a dimly-lighted passage, we came to a door on which is inscribed the name of my victim. We knock and enter. At a table covered with correspondence sits Mr. Toole, made up as the crafty and sanctimonious adviser of the Serious Family:

"Well, Mr. Toole," I said, "the popular notion of an actor between the acts represents him stretched on a sofa, refreshing himself after his efforts; but you seem to be hard at work."—"Yes," he replied, "it will take all my energies to settle my numerous arrangements before I leave England; and what with applications for engagements, requests for my autograph, and invitations to farewell banquets (each of which necessitates a speech), I hardly know which way to turn."

"You have certainly been regally banqueted, Mr. Toole?"—"Yes, indeed, all my friends both in and out of the profession have shown me very great kindness, and I shall be sorry to leave them. On February 15th I start for Monte Carlo, on my way to Brindisi, which I shall reach, travelling by easy stages, on March 3rd. There I shall join the other members of the company. My friend Mr. Clement Scott will accompany me to the South of France. My company will leave the Royal Albert Dock on February 21st. We shall arrive at Melbourne about the 4th of April, and open at the Princess's Theatre in that city either on Saturday, the 5th, or on Easter Monday, April 7th."

"Will your répertoire be a large one?"—"We shall take out some dozen or fifteen pieces, including 'The Don,' 'The Butler,' 'Paul Pry,' 'The Upper Crust,' 'The Serious Family,' 'Artful Cards,' 'Dearer than Life,' 'Uncle Dick's Darling,' and 'Dot,' as well as several of my best known one-act plays, such as 'Ici on Parle Français,' 'The Spitalfields Weaver,' and 'Off the Line.' We shall be back in London by Christmas."

"You were not always destined for the stage, were you Mr. Toole?"—"No, indeed. I began life in a wine-merchant's office, though I always had a liking for the theatre. I belonged to an amateur society, known as the City Histrionic Club, and was very fond of giving imitations of the actors who were popular at that time. I played my first part as an amateur at a hall in Leadenhall-street; and we gave the audience, who had nothing to pay, quite enough for one evening. The programme began with the trial scene from the 'Merchant of Venice' (in which I played Antonio), and contained no less than three other pieces, in two of which I had parts—Jacob Earwig in 'Boots at the Swan,' and in 'Sylvester Daggerwood.' In addition to this I gave a recitation between the acts, so I had a heavy night of it, you see."

"You did, indeed. But what were the circumstances of your first professional appearance?"—"Well, I appeared once at a benefit at the Pavilion Theatre, in lieu of some one who had not turned up; but the first time I played in a regular way was at Ipswich in 1852, when I appeared under the name of John Laver. That, however, was only for one night, and I went back to my wine-office for a time. But before long I was offered an engagement at Dublin by Charles Dillon; and having accepted it, and made a considerable 'hit' as Simmons in 'The Spitalfields Weaver,' I renounced the City; and since that time I have been endeavouring to make a living and a reputation as an actor. After my Dublin engagement, I played for some time as a member of the stock company at the Edinburgh Theatre, making my first appearance there in 1853. My first engagement in London was in the following year at the St. James's Theatre."

"Since your appearance as Antonio, you have always kept to your own particular line in low comedy, I suppose?"—"Yes, I have devoted myself to comedy almost exclusively, though I am very fond of my serio-comic parts. At the beginning of my stage career I had to work exceedingly hard; and have not seldom played as many as eighteen parts in a week, all different and some of them new characters, which I had never studied before."

"Where did you go after the St. James's, Mr. Toole?"—"To the Lyceum, where I opened in September, 1856, in 'Belphegor.' In that play and on that occasion Mrs. Bancroft (then Miss Marie Wilton) made her first appearance in London. After that I played at the Adelphi, the Queen's, and the Gaiety Theatres in succession. In 1874 I started on my American tour; and at a dinner given in my honour before my departure Lord Rosebery presided and Mr. Charles Dickens was junior chairman."

"Your tour was successful in America?"—"Very successful. I only hope that in Australia we shall be as kindly treated by press and public as we were in the States."

"You hold decided views as to the morality of the stage, do you not, Mr. Toole?"—"Well, I cannot see any reason why an actor should be supposed to be the embodiment of all that is evil, or that the theatre should not, in its way, do as much as any other art to raise and elevate the public taste and morals. I have always held this opinion, and expressed it at every opportunity. I shall have to be on the stage in a minute; but I will just tell you a story before I go in connection with what we have been speaking about. In Edinburgh once I received a very canting letter, advising me to leave the stage and lead a proper life. The next Sunday afternoon I called on the writer, and found him a solemn individual in black, with a strong Scotch accent. I began by remarking that as he wished me to give up my profession, I supposed he would be willing to make some provision for my future. He was rather astounded at this; and I went on to point out that such a piece as 'Dot' which we had played the day before would be likely to make as good an impression on an audience as any sermon that could be preached. He quite agreed with me, and confessed that he was very much amused at my acting—but it appeared that his wife was 'serious.' I asked if that was the reason why all the blinds were down." But here the call boy announces that Aminadab Sleek is wanted before the footlights, and the occupant of the dressing-room has to hurry up to the wings. Now is the time to take a glance round the walls, and note the collection of pictures and photographs with which they are covered. Here are portraits of the Prince of Wales, of Mr. Irving, of Sir F. Leighton, of Mr. William Black, of Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt, and of many other theatrical celebrities. Among these are old and curious playbills, and groups of characters in various comedies in which Mr. Toole has played.

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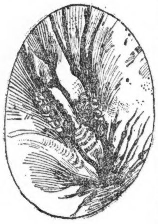
VOICE FIGURES, AND WHAT THEY ARE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. WATTS HUGHES.

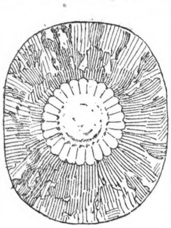
THERE is quite a flutter of excitement in the world of art and of music over a wonderful discovery which confutes the proverbial saying that woman never yet made any important scientific discovery, and which at the same time seems to justify to some extent, and after twenty-five centuries, the theory of the philosopher of the golden thigh that a whole universe of harmony is around us. But Pythagoras with his mystical theories, his tapping about in the dark for a fuller explanation of the dim music which was for ever in his ear, of the seven planets forming the golden chords to the heavenly heptachord, lived only to be ridiculed by the sages of succeeding ages. The centuries swept on, and no one with a voice to speak of them to the world heard the sounds. Then, a century ago, Chladni, the natural philosopher, arose in Germany, and the world listened for a time in mute wonder and astonishment to his explanations of the laws of sound, and scientists became dimly aware of the possible uses to which sound might be put. Chladni's outline figures in sand, and his experiments on the effect of vibration on metallic and glass plates were a step further into the unknown world Now for more than half a century Chladni's voice has been hushed, and the "philosophy of sound" seemed all but forgotten, when what science has been unable to unravel has, almost by chance, been discovered and perfected by a woman and an artist. This woman is a Welsh lady, Mrs. Watts Hughes, who gave a representative the following outline of her discoveries:—



PALM.

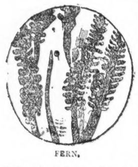
"Are they really what you call them—voice figures; that is to say, are these marvellous pictures produced solely by the human voice and without any manual work?" I asked, after a careful survey of the figures.—"I shall be quite correct in saying," replied Mrs. Watts Hughes, "that none of them can be produced without the voice, but trees and ferns are complicated by cohesion, requiring some slight manipulation

"But tell me how you produce them, Mrs. Hughes, and how you first discovered the figures?"—"I will show you presently how I sing them, and found them out almost accidentally. They were the immediate result of a great deal of previous thought given to the study of vocal sounds. I should tell you that from my earliest childhood I have always been particularly sensitive to sound. At Dowlais, in Glamorganshire, where I lived when a child, I had the roar of the great ironworks day and night in my ears, and I heard the music in the deep thunder of the steam hammers and engines. It was perhaps this which made me interested in, and sensitive to, every kind of sound, and this interest was intensified when, later on, my musical education was begun. And the more and the longer I thought of it, the more I became convinced that the power of the human voice has never yet been realized.



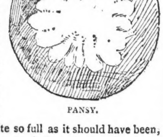
DAISY.

"But to return to the voice figures. I had long been trying to test, as it were, the strength of individual notes of my voice by various means, and I made a great many studies of vocal sounds. While trying to discover some means by which to register visibly the vibrations of the voice, and for testing its quality and tone, I saw one day with intense surprise that the grains of sand with which I experimented formed themselves into a geometrical figure not unlike those which Chladni discovered. In fact the figures which I then produced were Chladni's figures discovered over again. I continued my investigations, and slowly and gradually discovered that by singing certain notes into the eidophone over the mouth of which the disc is placed, I can sing various substances, such as sand, lycopodium, or coloured liquids into certain figures. Every single note produces a figure, in which the vibrations of the voice are recorded by clear and regular lines. According to the pitch, intensity, and the duration of a note, however, the form of the voice figure differs."



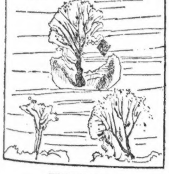
FERN.

"Then, is a certain figure always produced by singing a corresponding note?"—"The daisy and pansy and all the geometrical figures can be produced by any note of the scale; but there are many other points to be considered in the mode of production, which it would take too long to explain. Now I will show you how I work." Mrs. Hughes sat down in front of the eidophone, on which a small quantity of fine powder had been scattered. A deep, full note was sung into the tube, and immediately a miniature storm raged on the disc. Tiny clouds of dust arose, rolling and whirling about as when a hurricane sweeps over a dusty highroad, Slowly the chaos was reduced to order, and when the last vibration ceased, an accurate, clear geometrical figure lay before us, formed of the yellow powder on the dark disc.



PANSY.

"Now I'll change it into another figure," said Mrs. Hughes, and once again the storm began as a rich, melodious note went up through the tube. The forms produced in sand or powder are, of course, unstable, and change or vanish when the instrument is moved, but in moist colour they can be perpetuated, and the experiments with paste are, therefore, infinitely more interesting. Thus, for instance, when a daisy is to be created, the substance placed on the disc creeps together in the centre of the membrane at the command of the first note, which is obeyed as unhesitatingly as the bugle horn in the soldiers' camp. Another note follows of a different calibre, and out from the centre all round shoot small petals shaped exactly like those of the daisy. But perhaps the note has not been quite so full as it should have been, and the delicate petals are not quite as symmetrical as they ought to be, Then comes one of the most marvellous parts of the process, for once more the voice commands, and immediately they all rush back and amalgamate once again with the centre, to reappear at the next note, smooth and shapely. The process of singing waves in and waves out goes on for some time, till the last wave brings out the perfect daisy form. The size of the figures is determined by the pitch of the note and the quantity of substance to be set in motion; and as with the daisy and the pansy, so it is with all the other figures, some of which are marked with the most perfectly shaded fluted lines, representing each vibration of the voice. "To me the whole matter becomes more wonderful the longer I study it," said Mrs. Hughes, looking with thoughtful eyes on the strange beautiful forms, "There lies a whole hidden world behind these forms, which the future may perhaps reveal."



TREE FORMS.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN MEXICO.

THIS country has been of late investing a large amount of its spare capital in Mexico. Last year alone well on to fifteen millions sterling were sunk in railways, lands, mines, public securities, banks, and other enterprises, which with previous investments constitute, as Sir F. Denys says, in a report which he has just forwarded, "a tremendous mortgage on the resources of the Republic, rendering the maintenance of law and order a matter of almost as much importance to Great Britain as to Mexico itself." Specially over the railway system of the country we have got a firm hold. The Mexican Railway, the Interoceanic, and the Mexican Southern are English companies; the control of the National is in English hands; the Tehuantepec is being constructed with British capital, and the majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Central have passed into English hands. The money for the construction of new railways, concessions for which have been granted by the Government, will probably be sought for in London. The drainage of the valley of Mexico has been undertaken by English capitalists. English banks are about to be established, several million acres of land are owned by British subjects engaged in cattle raising, and a large proportion of the capital raised for mining enterprises has been found in London.

It is curious that while British capital is thus being lavishly invested in Mexico, American capital, except that interested in mines, is being gradually withdrawn. The reasons given by Sir F. Denys should make British investors a little cautious. So far as this withdrawal is due to the enormous and profitable field for enterprise open to Americans in their own country there is no occasion for alarm, but other causes are also at work. It is significant, for instance, that we should be reminded that "Mexico being close to the United States, the attractions it may offer are not so much appreciated because they can be readily seen and verified;" while, so far as the British investing public are concerned, "the distance is too great for people to come and judge for themselves of the soundness of the undertakings and ventures for which specious prospectuses are issued. The unscrupulous promoter, therefore, has an admirable field for his operations in Mexico." As a Mexican "boom" is shortly expected, and the British public will be invited to subscribe to all sorts of schemes, concessions for which have been freely granted by the Government, a word of caution does not come amiss. The problem, of course, is to discriminate between the sound and profitable schemes and the unsound and worthless ones; and, unfortunately, too many investors will only gain their information at the cost of their pocket.

Mexico is without question a land of large possibilities, and the Government is doing its utmost to develop its resources and maintain its credit abroad. Owing to the tranquillity which it has enjoyed for thirteen years and the opening up of the country by its railways, the revenue shows each year a satisfactory increase. In 1888-9 the receipts of the Federal Government were just under five millions sterling. The expenditure, however, is also expanding, and in the same year exceeded the revenue by £600,000. There is little chance of the accounts being balanced by a reduction of the expenditure, as the present figures are said to represent the lowest sum at which the government of the country can be carried on. The subvention to railways is very onerous. In the Budget for 1889-90 £462,000 is set apart for this purpose, and next year £697,000 will be required to meet the subsidies. The Government has undertaken liabilities to the various companies amounting in the aggregate to 33 millions sterling. In order to redeem the subvention certificates the Government is said to be negotiating for a new loan of £6,000,000, at 5 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. sinking fund guaranteed by 15 per cent. of the Customs receipts, an operation which would effect a saving to the Government of 8 per cent. of the Customs receipts under pledge, besides giving them a large sum in cash. "The railway subventions," as Sir F. Denys says, "are the sword of Damocles suspended over Mexico's finances, and it is imperative for the Government to find a way to meet these liabilities." Were that achieved, there is every reason to regard the future of Mexico hopefully. Its external and internal trade is growing rapidly, mining is active, railways are being built, banking facilities are being extended, and generally the country is being developed, and "if proper caution and discrimination are exercised, there need be no fear on the part of the public abroad in embarking under the present Administration in those mining, agricultural, or financial enterprises which offer reasonable prospects of success."

The Ladies' Corner.

THE QUEEN'S BREAD.

The Queen's partiality for Viennese and French bread runs into all sorts of shapes. There are long French loaves, and twists and rolls, and the Viennese bread is shaped into all sorts of curves and twists. There is one roll made like a little mannikin. This is supplied for the edification and amusement of the Queen's small grandchildren when they sit at her Majesty's table. The Queen is always supplied with this bread when at Buckingham Palace. Her baker is Mr. S. Petrozywalski, a Polish refugee, in whom the Prince Consort took a great interest. This fancy bread is only supplied for the Queen's table; for the rest of the household the Palace baker bakes. Some of the larger loaves supplied to the Queen cost tenpence each. She did have this bread from London sent down to Windsor, but owing to the late arrival of the train that conveyed it, or something of the sort, this was given up. When the Empress Frederick was staying with the Queen, rye bread, of which the Empress is fond, was sent to the Palace. The Queen's bakers have always been able to satisfy the Queen. She pays regularly once a month, and does not demand Sunday bakings. When some of Mr. Petrozywalski's customers have grumbled that they didn't get fresh bread on Sundays her Majesty's forbearance was quoted, and this usually stops their complaints. The same baker also supplies the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, and though the Queen always has her confectionery and cakes made in her own kitchen the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Connaught, who share the characteristic of having a sweet tooth, occasionally order lunch cakes and other good things. The Queen, it may be mentioned, doesn't like freshly-baked bread. It is always a little stale.

THE QUEEN'S BREAD.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

CLIFFORD, the Rev. H. M., M.A. "Handbook to Exodus." (Henry Frowde.)
[A volume of "Clifford's Old Testament Manuals," printed in parallel columns, the one containing the text, the other the Notes. Preface and Appendix. Cloth. Pp. iv., 128. Price 1*s*. 6*d*.]

DAVIS, JOHN FRANCIS (Editor). "George Sand: La Mare au Diable." (Librairie Hachette et Cie.)
[Edited with an introduction, numerous notes, and a vocabulary. Cloth. Pp. viii., 166. Price 1*s*. 6*d*.]

KORTS, G. "Elements of French Commercial Correspondence." (Librairie Hachette et Cie.)
[Part II., containing examples of circulars, letters of introduction, cheques, bills of exchange, &c., and a complete English-French vocabulary of commercial terms, comprising some 4,000 words. Cloth. Pp. 122. Price 1*s*. 6*d*.]

"THE METROPOLITAN YEAR BOOK, 1890." (Cassell and Co.)
[London is here treated in its various aspects: the municipal and local, the commercial, the imperial, the ecclesiastical and educational, and the social and miscellaneous. Cloth. Pp. xii., 320.]

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE "TIMES" AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LAST NIGHT IN THE COMMONS. (BY AN OBSERVER.)

WITHOUT any of that gentle proem by graceful though not eloquent gentlemen in elegant uniforms with which the abrupt transition from the *dolce far niente* of the recess to the hard work of the session is usually softened, we rushed last night straight into the middle of the most exciting topic of the day. The House has rarely been in so pugnacious a spirit on the first day of the session. The vigorous whips on both sides had resulted in an assemblage of members which would not have shamed a great Government night in mid-session. By two o'clock every bench was occupied with its top hat, and when the Speaker came in to prayers a great throng followed close on his heels. The usual ceremonial followed. Black Rod was seen approaching, and was without hesitation most incontinently shut out. Undismayed, Black Rod knocked, and on his intimation that their presence was required in the Lords, the Commons obediently adjourned thither, and listened to the Queen's Speech. The House then adjourned until four o'clock.

At that hour members assembled once more in still greater force. The front Opposition bench ill-sufficed for its contents; and there was plainly something in the wind. After the usual formalities of the first day of the session—signing the paper of motions and re-enacting the standing orders—the new members were called to the table by Mr. Speaker. The four new Liberal members—Captain Verney, Mr. Seymour Keay, Mr. Leng, and Mr. Morton—were greeted with vociferous cheers by the crowded Opposition benches, and the Tories gave tongue as loudly over their one ewe lamb—Mr. Loder from Brighton. Mr. Loder, however, was eked out by Mr. Chaplin, who came forward with a timid modesty which would have befitted the newest of new members, encouraged by shouts of "Go on! Go on" from the delighted House.

After a few skirmishing questions we passed into the dreary land of notices of bills and motions, and it was close upon six o'clock—after a warrant had been moved for the election in Glamorganshire—when Sir William Harcourt rose to move that the House regarded the publication of Mr. Parnell's letter on April 18, 1887, and the comments thereon, as a breach of privilege. The House had been emptying but immediately refilled. Sir William Harcourt was most intensely serious. Not a joke—scarcely a jeer—dropped from his lips during the whole of a not very long speech. He began by explaining why there had been a delay in moving this motion—intimating that the Speaker had asked him for some such an explanation—and immediately gave the cue to the Opposition by laying the blame for the delay on the Government. This, as we shall see, was the line adopted throughout the evening on the Opposition benches "We, the Opposition, always clamoured for an early investigation of the charges, but the Government always threw every possible obstacle in our way. No motion of the kind could be moved until the letters were legally pronounced to be forgeries. This did not happen until February 4. We are therefore acting as speedily as possible." The delay was no obstacle: there were precedents to show that such motions could be moved in regard to events not only of previous Sessions but of previous Parliaments. (Sir John Gorst afterwards bitterly complained that Sir William quoted none: and the reason why was not obvious.) He then went on to show that the libel was essentially a breach of privilege, because it aimed at influencing the opinion of the House, and read from poor Macdonald's answers at the Commission and the *Times* leader of April 18, on the night of the second reading of the Crimes Act, to show that the object was the passing of that measure. He then quoted many precedents of cases which had been recognized as breaches of privilege—Justice Lopes' "disreputable Irish band," Plimsoll's placards, and Bright's accusation of alliance between Tories and "Irish rebels,"—and argued that if there were adequate and necessary occasions, then a fortiori was this: "What is called an apology" had been given in court; but "in this place there must be some reparation." Sir William ended by appealing to the Act of Union for equality of treatment to the Irish, and regretting that the Leader of the House had not performed the duty in his place.

The disappointment of the House was immense, when, in spite of loud cries for "Smith! Smith!" Sir John Gorst was set up to reply. He had three arguments for moving his amendment, which was a virtual negative. 1. The lapse of time. No precedent existed for a delay of three years. 2. The libel had been a subject of legal process, and was "still to a certain extent *sub judice*" (words of which Mr. Parnell took a note). They must wait for the Report. (At this instance a mouse strolled up the floor of the House in a leisurely way, and the consequent laughter much puzzled poor Sir John.) 1. The case was not bad enough. His hon. friend the Chief Secretary was accused of innumerable crimes weekly, but Parliament took no notice. Mr. Parnell had the ordinary courts. "These forged letters are played out. Hon. members have made all the political capital out of them that they can."

After a short, manly speech from Mr. Reid, Mr. Gladstone rose shortly after seven to answer Sir John Gorst. He took his arguments in reverse order: 1. This was not a usual charge. The usual charges are constructive. This is definite and direct, that meant absolute political death for Mr. Parnell. 2. His second argument clashed with his first. It could not be both too soon and too late. As for the "too late" argument "the makers of delay are her Majesty's Government." After an eloquent vindication of the "solidity and eminence" of the "uncrowned King," Mr. Gladstone then touched upon the action of the *Times*, which "came very near to absolute falsehood." A great debt was unpaid—a debt to Ireland, to England, and the House of Commons.

Mr. Balfour then considerably improved upon the case of Sir John Gorst His chief point was that the *Times*, by paying 40*s*. into court, admitted the forgery of the letters. Why was not this motion moved then—ten months ago? He then defended the *Times*, condemned the tendency to minimize the other charges in the Report, and enlarged on Sir John Gorst's argument that the Radical press was far more prone to false accusation than any other.

Mr. Labouchere then treated us to a few more "Pigottiana," which he doles out with considerable skill. He had traced, he asserted, to the *Times* office a number of bank-notes sent to Dublin after Pigott's exposure. Coupling this with the telegram from Madrid, he said that he believed the *Times* guilty of trying to get Pigott to Madrid and to support him there. After a forcible contrast between the treatment of Mr. Walter and Mr. Parke, he ended with saying that he respected friendships, and would not ask Mr. Smith to speak. (Mr. Smith remained silent.)

The debate was continued by several less important speakers, and Sir E. Clarke closed the case for the Government with a remarkably effective speech, pleading the inefficacy of the law of privilege and the want of any proper procedure. He made an honest acknowledgment that Mr. Parnell had wholly cleared his character, and asked what they proposed to do with the *Times* if they passed the motion?

Mr. Parnell then rose, and in a clear and simple speech, a quarter of an hour's duration, touched the House to the quick, especially with the pathos in which he dwelt upon the long years of agony and anxiety taken in clearing himself from a charge "still regarded" (he said bitterly) "as *sub judice*." As to the charge of being too late, had they not pressed for a Special Committee, and could they ask for a privilege motion until the forgeries were proved? The forgeries could not be proved until they found the forger; and the *Times* refused to reveal him in the ordinary courts. Had the Government granted the Committee, the whole thing would have been ended in forty-eight hours. "If I had gone before a jury I should have been left as I was with all the experts against me. I think I was wise." The Committee was refused, he said, fiercely, because they wanted the forged letters as capital. "You did not care whether they were forged or not." And then a large "fishing" inquiry was secured. "These letters were forged to obtain it." "Leader as I am of a minority, I should be sorry to treat my most powerful opponents with the incredible meanness and cowardice",—(lost in shouts). "I am sorry for you." He ended with demanding that the epithet "forged" should be inserted in the Government's amendment.

Then a surprise occurs. Mr. Smith rises with the greatest affability, and in his most gently paternal manner, accepts the amendment of Mr. Parnell, and expresses on behalf of himself and all his friends their detestation of the forgery and their satisfaction at Mr. Parnell's clearance. It is generally agreed that Mr. Smith's action is the only bright spot in a very dark evening for the Government. On a division, the Government amendment was carried by 260 votes to 212—a majority of only 48 for the Government in a most essential issue, So this stirring evening closes with a cry of triumph from the Opposition.

NOTICES.

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COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Tamed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears, 30 Clowns 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies, Gou-Gou and his Wonderful Pig, Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Grand Military Spectacle, ZULU LAND. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30. Prices from 6*d.* to £4 4*s.* Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Six Wonderful Performing Elephants. Last Week. Adelaide and Lilian (Graceful Ariel Gymnasts), the Six Sunbeams, M. Gervais Le Roy (the Marvellous Belgian Conjuror), the Leopolds (Aerial Wonders), Fred. Paulsen (the Strong Man from America), the Sisters Leyton (in their popular dance), Griffin and Marks, Silence and Fun, Hotine's Wonderful Dogs, the Brothers Beiso and their Donkey, Miss Amy Tilley (Refined Change Artiste), Professor Cross (Phrenologist), &c. Twice daily, at 3 and 8. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1*s.*, children 6*d.* Magnetta, Novel Illusion on view all day.

THOUGHT READING EXTRAORDINARY. — Dr. ONOFROFF, the remarkable Psychologist, will hold receptions to-day in the Theatre of the ROYAL AQUARIUM about 4 and 9. BECKWITH'S ENTERTAINMENT at 5.30 and 9.50.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO and EXHIBITION of RELICS, Ashley-place (Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Entrance 1*s.*, except on Wednesdays between 10 and 6, when the charge is 2*s.* Mrs. HUNT's celebrated LADIES' ORCHESTRA will give a vocal and instrumental concert from 3 to 5 30, and 8 to 11 P.M. daily.

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SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1*s.*

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN: Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1*s.* Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

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BBBB     A      RRRR   NN   N   U    U   M      M    SSS
B  B    A A     R  R   N N  N   U    U   MM    MM    S
BBBB   A   A    RRRR   N  N N   U    U   M M  M M    SSS
B  B  AAAAA     R  R   N   NN    U  U    M  MM  M      S
BBBB  A    A    R  R   N   NN     UUU    M   M  M    SSS
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LAST FOUR DAYS at OLYMPIA, London. Only 4 Days more in which to see Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" before their return to America. Each of the remaining performances will be made memorable by the Grandest Programme that nineteen centuries have been able to produce.

DON'T DECEIVE YOURSELF with the belief that BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH will prolong its London season, or exhibit anywhere else in the United Kingdom, for it positively will not.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open by 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly All except 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* seats booked in advance by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 24 to April 1 next.

MUSICAL MEMS.

The musical season has seldom been so dull at this time of year as it is just now. The next concert of importance will be the performance of "The Redemption" by the Royal Choral Society on the 19th. Meanwhile this famous choir is actively rehearsing Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's "Cotter's Saturday Night" for performance on March 5. Dr. Mackenzie's new work, new at least to London, is a thoroughly picturesque and sympathetic setting of Burns's poem. Each fresh study of the score reveals new beauties; but the effect evidently aimed at by the composer is one of perfect simplicity and freshness, and this result he has completely achieved. It will be interesting to hear how Mr. Barnby's choir will render this work, which is choral throughout. For such a large body of voices to give it with due simplicity and clearness will require considerable art and intelligence: but Mr. Barnby has taught us to expect these qualities from the forces under his control.

From the annual report of the London Branch of the United Richard Wagner Society it appears that the treasurer has a balance in hand of £8. The society has already 200 branches and agencies in Europe and America, with a total of 8,000 members. The members of the London branch have risen from 52 in 1884, 260 in 1888, and 280 in 1889 to 309 at the present time. Mr. Julius Cyriax has retired from the post of hon. treasurer, and Mr. Airgdor Birnstingl has taken his place.

The arrangements for the forthcoming season include an orchestral concert, conducted by Dr. Hans Richter, at St. James's Hall similar to the one which was so great a success last year. A conversazione will be given probably in July, and social meetings of the society will be held at Trinity College, Mandeville-place, on February 12 and in June. At the first of these Mr. Ashton Ellis will read a paper on "Wagner's Letters to Uhlig, Fischer and Heine," and at the latter Mr. Charles Dowdeswell will discourse on "Wagner and Schopenhauer: their intellectual relationship."

The concert by the pupils of the Royal College of Music at Alexandra House to-morrow evening will include Beethoven's sonata for 'cello and pianoforte in G minor, and his sonata in E major for pianoforte alone, played by Miss Maud Fletcher, Miss Emily Batchelder and Miss Matilda Miller. The next college concert will be orchestral, and will take place at Prince's Hall. Professor Villiers Stanford will conduct.

The three vocal recitals by Miss Marguerite Hall, the young American soprano, and Mr. William Nicholls, promised at Steinway Hall some time back, and abandoned on account of Miss Hall's indisposition, will be given on February 18, April 15, and May 13.

A monument is being erected to the memory of Weber at Euten, and will be unveiled "with musical honours" on June 30.

THE GUARDS' BURLESQUE.

The Brigade of Guards quartered at Chelsea Barracks have decided to produce this spring another burlesque in the little theatre which has been the scene of two previous triumphs. The piece selected is to be "Fra Diavolo," which is to be written up to date by Mr. W. Yardley and Colonel Nugent, while fresh music will be supplied by Mr. Edward Solomon. Mr. Nugent, who was the leader of the two previous burlesques, is now across the seas, and his place will be filled by Sir Augustus Webster, who will be assisted by Sir Hubert Miller, Mr. Compton Roberts, Mr. Berkeley Levett, Lord Newtown Butler, Mr. Wombwell, and other guardsmen. Some slight difficulty occurred at first with regard to the filling up of the ladies' parts, as it was decided not to employ professionals, and the principal ladies who acted in "Old Dr. Faust" and "Miss Marguerite" were unable to oblige again. However, a large selection of amateurs, including several who have already appeared on the boards, and some young ladies well known in society, has been collected for the principal parts of the ballet. Rehearsals are proceeding slowly, and it is hoped that from an artistic point of view at least the burlesque will be equal to its predecessors. The little theatre will be redecorated, and the services of Mr. Percy Anderson are to be enlisted to design the costumes.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

A telegram received at Rome from Godofelassi of yesterday's date states that a party of mounted scouts have recovered, at Adowa, another of the mitrailleuses which were captured by Ras Alula from the Italians at the battle of Dogali.—*Reuter.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.—LANE—10th Feb., at Little Gaddesden Rectory, the wife of Rev. Charlton Lane, of a son.

FOURTH EDITION.

A FOREST COVERING 250,000 SQUARE MILES.

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A parliamentary paper published this morning contains correspondence relating to Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. It consists of Mr. Stanley's report thereon, dated December 19 last, and the reply of the Foreign Office to the British Consular Agent, acknowledging the report and the appreciation in which his services were held here. Mr. Stanley, in summing up the results of the expedition, says:—"Our expedition, just dissolved, has been singularly fortunate, besides effecting the rescue of Emin Pasha, for which, if necessary, it was organized in exploring about 1,200 miles of an unknown region and in making several interesting discoveries. We can prove that east and north and north-east of the Congo there exists an immense area of about 250,000 square miles which is covered by one unbroken, compact, and veritable forest. . . . Through the core of this forest we travelled for thirteen months, and in its gloomy shades many scores of our dark followers perished. Our progress through the dense undergrowth or bush and ambitious young trees which grew beneath the impervious shades of the forest giants, and which was matted by arums, phrynia, and amoma, meshed by endless lines of calamus, and complicated by great cable-like convolvuli, was often only at the rate of 400 yards an hour. Through such obstructions as these we had to tunnel a way for the column to pass. The Amazon valley cannot boast a more impervious or a more umbrageous forest, nor one which has more truly a tropical character, than this vast Upper Congo forest, nourished as it is by eleven months of tropical showers. The discovery of the source of the south-west branch of the White Nile is also of great interest. We now know that the White Nile is formed by the surplus waters of two lakes—the Victoria and the Albert Edward respectively—to the south-east and south-south-west, which are received by the Albert, and discharged northward towards the Mediterranean in one grand river, called the Bahr-el-Oliac, or the White River. We also know now the exact limits of the Albert Victoria and Albert Edward lakes, which are embraced within the Nile basin, and are situated near the source of the famous river. We have discovered the snowy mountains called by the early Arab geographers the Mountains of the Moon, and whose snowy tops, known by the modern name Ruwenzori, furnish the waters which form the Semliki river and the Albert Edward lake."

The following is the reply of the Foreign Office to Colonel Euan Smith, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Stanley's report:—

"Foreign Office, Jan. 31, 1889.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th ult., forwarding a report by Mr. H. M. Stanley upon the proceedings of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, under his command, from the time of its departure from Zanzibar on February 25, 1887, to the date of its return to Bagamoyo on the 4th ult. I am to state that Lord Salisbury has read with the greatest interest, in this clear narrative, the incidents and results of this remarkable expedition, which has owed its success to Mr. Stanley's intrepidity, perseverance and fertility of resource, and to the energy and fidelity of the officers by whom he was accompanied. The report will be laid before Parliament at the commencement of the session.—I am, &c., (Signed), P. CURRIE.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF A FRENCH CARAVAN DENIED.

The *Siecle* to-day states that a telegram has been recived at the Colonial Office from the governor of Obock contradicting the statement recently published by the journal *La France* that a French caravan party had been massacred while on their way to Harrar. It is believed that the reports originated with persons interested in giving an ill repute to the French route from Gibat to Harrar. Two caravans, it is added, recently left Obock, on of which, under M. Nolin, reached Harrar safely. The other, conducted by M. Pino, started for Shoa, and according to the latest intelligence had not been molested.—The French Minister of Marine has received no confirmation of the alarming reports from Dahomey published by some foreign papers, of the alleged massacre of a French column on the upper Senegal river.—*Reuter.*

FIRE CAUSED BY ELECTRICITY.

A Dover correspondent states that the disastrous fire at Messrs. Lang's warehouses at Calais on Saturday last has been traced to a fault in an electric wire.

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN ONTARIO.

A serious riot has, according to a Central News telegram, taken place at Hull, Ontario, arising out of an attack by a mob of French Canadians upon a "Christian worker" meeting. The Christian workers, it appears, resisted the attack and a savage fight resulted, during which many on both sides were injured, among them a lady missioner. The incident has provoked intense religious excitement. The matter will be brought before Parliament to day.

PNEUMATIC DYNAMITE GUNS FOR ENGLAND.

The Government, it is reported, have completed an arrangement by which they will have the right of making for the use of the British army and navy pneumatic dynamite guns on the system invented by Lieutenant Zulinsky, of the United States Navy. For the present it is not proposed to make more than fifty or sixty of these powerful weapons, but these are to be turned out as speedily as possible. The necessary orders have been forwarded to the authorities of Woolwich Arsenal, and the work has been already taken in hand.

THE ACCIDENT TO MDME. MODJESKA.

Owing to the accident she sustained on Saturday night at the theatre in Brooklyn, Mdme. Modjeska is unable to appear here with Edwin Booth as arranged. She is lying ill at the Grand Hotel in New York.—*Dalziel.*

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL REPORT.

The half-yearly report of the Ship Canal Company is published to-day. Referring to the construction of the works, the directors state that satisfactory progress is being made. The concrete and masonry of the various docks and locks is well advanced, and the estuary works are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is intended to work day and night through the present year at all points where necessary to ensure completion by the end of next year.

MARKS v. BEYFUS AND OTHERS.

This case came before Baron Huddleston to-day on the question of costs. The defendants offered to forego costs if the plaintiff would forego all further litigation. The plaintiff, however, could not make up his mind to accept the offer, and his lordship gave him till Monday next to consider it.

THE SCHOOL BOARD BUILDING SCANDALS.

"Mr. Dixon Hartland's proposal for a Royal Commission to inquire into the London School Board building scandals" (says the London letter writer of the *Manchester Examiner*) "will be strongly supported on both sides of the House, and from what I hear I think the Government will accept it. One member of the Government, at any rate, told me he should vote for it, and he had little doubt that the inquiry would be granted."

IRISH APPOINTMENTS.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Mr. Justice O'Brien to the vacant Commissionership of Educational Endowments, in succession to Lord Justice Naish, resigned; and Sir H. Ballingham to the Commissionership of National Education, in succession to the late Lord Fitzgerald.

CANADIAN EMIGRANTS TO THE STATES.

A Dalziel's telegram from Ottawa says:—In the Dominion House of Commons Mr. Charlton delivered his speech in favour of the motion rejected by the House for an inquiry into the cause of the exodus of Canadian emigrants into the United States. He said there were now over 2,500,000 Canadians in the States. Last year 28,000 left for American territory.

Yesterday 336 horses were exported from Hamburg for England.

Mr. R. H. Wilson (choirmaster to Sir Charles Hallé) was on Monday evening elected to the conductorship of the Bradford Festival Choral Society, vice Dr. Bridge, of Chester.

Count Herbert Von Bismarck has received a letter from the secretary of the Church Missionary Society in London thanking him for the most valuable assistance and protection accorded to the Rev. and Mrs. Cole by Major Wissman in East Africa.

TO-DAY'S HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter-past twelve.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE AT BERNE.

Mr. Baumann asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in consequence of the postponement of the Labour Conference at Berne, fresh invitations had been issued by the Government to the European Powers, and, if so, whether he would state what answer England had received.

Sir James Fergusson: A fresh invitation has been received, but has not yet been replied to.

Mr. Cuninghame Graham: Is it contemplated to furnish the delegates with powers to discuss questions connected with the limitation of hours of labour?

Sir James Fergusson: The invitation has only been received in the last day or two, and I cannot say what will be done until it has been considered by her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Graham: Will information be available before the termination of the debate on the Address?

Sir J. Fergusson: If the debate on the Address is as short as I hope, I should say no to the question.

Mr. Graham said he would call attention to the matter on the Address.

"THE EXCITED STATE OF PORTUGUESE PUBLIC OPINION."

Mr. Cremer asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the numerous statements which have appeared in the press concerning the excited state of public opinion in Portugal and the hostility displayed towards British subjects resident there, and if the Government had received any request from the Government of Portugal that the questions in dispute should be referred to arbitration.

Sir J. Fergusson: Her Majesty's Government are aware that popular feeling in Portugal has been greatly stirred by the late difference between the Governments of the two countries. I believe the facts as they will appear in the papers presented to Parliament yesterday will largely dispel the misapprehension from which the feeling arises. The relations between the two Governments are friendly. The Portuguese Government have suggested a reference of the matter in dispute to arbitration, but her Majesty's Government consider the circumstances inapplicable to that principle.

"LOCAL GOVERNMENT" FOR IRELAND.

A TORY ATTACK ON MR. BALFOUR.

The *Dublin Express* (Conservative) to-day asks, Are the Government serious in proposing Local Government for Ireland? and says: "The proposal is ill-advised in itself, contrary to numerous declarations made by Ministers in the House and in the country, and puts their Irish supporters in a very awkward position. If the Unionists support the Government in this matter they will have to recant all they have said and written on the subject during the past three years. Are they really determined to stand by this programme of legislation and confer upon a country so peculiarly circumstanced as our own such a large and irrevocable amount of Home Rule? We believe we express the sentiments of every right-minded Unionist in the country when we say that the grant of local self-government to Ireland now would render the maintenance of the union impossible, and precipitate something like a social revolution." How the thought of such a policy could have recommended itself to Mr. Balfour it is at a loss to imagine. He made a serious mistake when he promised, or seemed to promise, a measure dealing with University education in Ireland. If he be responsible for this new development of Unionist policy he has made a far more serious mistake.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

Quite sixty Nationalist members met yesterday afternoon to settle their organization for the session. On the motion of Mr. Biggar, the election of Mr. Parnell to the chairmanship of the party was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Justin McCarthy was appointed vice-president. A resolution of confidence in Mr. Parnell was passed with acclamation. The terms of the document complimented that gentleman on the frustration of the "most cowardly and nefarious plot ever formed gainst a great political leader," by the exposure of the "Pigott forgeries," and set forth the party's admiration "at the patient dignity and fortitude" with which Mr. Parnell bore himself in the face of his traducers, open and concealed, and ended with an acknowledgment of "his priceless services to the Irish race."

Mr. Parnell was received with an enthusiastic manifestation of loyalty. Mr. O'Brien's speech, in which he prophesied that Mr. Parnell would triumph over his enemies in the future as he had done in the past, struck the keynote of the proceedings. No more direct reference than this was made to the suit now pending, and Mr. Parnell, in his reply, made no allusion whatever to it.

THE CHURCH PARTY AND FREE EDUCATION.

According to the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, the Church party in the House of Commons intend to play a waiting game upon the subject of free education. "They have received a private hint that the Government remains open to conviction on the matter, and they continue to hope, and indeed they have been given grounds to think, that too much stress has been laid upon a literal interpretation of Lord Salisbury's references to 'assisted education' at Nottingham. The National Society, which embodies their views passed a few days since a resolution declaring that it would wait to see the terms of any proposal of the Government before saying anything, and this cautious attitude well represents that at present generally adopted by the clerical party."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states authoritatively that the Government have not abandoned the idea of dealing with assisted education in the course of the present session. It is improbable that they will go so far as to propose the actual institution of free education, but it is certain that they contemplate an important step in this direction.

PARLIAMENTARY POINTS.

The *Freeman's Journal* says:—On Thursday Mr. Parnell will move an amendment referring to the administration of coercion, and the country expects that not one of its representatives will be absent from the division. The *Freeman's* London correspondent says Mr. Parnell was very much in earnest in pressing on his colleagues the necessity for a full and unremitting attendance, as he is convinced we are on the eve of great events.

Mr. Chamberlain, who came back to London on Sunday morning, appears to have derived much more benefit from his journey than Lord Randolph Churchill, another returned traveller, who has curtailed his stay at Monte Carlo, for he looks far from well.

The *Standard* understands that "no definite arrangement has been made with regard to the Leadership of the Unionists in the House of Commons during Lord Hartington's absence, nor is such an arrangement probable, unless questions of urgency should arise. Mr. Chamberlain, as an ex-Cabinet Minister, naturally takes the initiative in any matter of party policy—acting, however, in full consultation with Sir Henry James."

The omission of reference in the Queen's Speech to the question of Free Education will not pass unnotied. Mr. Ackland, with the approval and support of the leaders of the Opposition, will move an amendment claiming the right of England and Wales to share in the benefits of Free Education secured last year for Scotland.

Lord Randolph Churchill was last night so unlucky in the ballot for precedence that he decided not to give notice of his bill dealing with the licensing question. He may probably bring the question forward in the shape of a resolution.

The telegraphic report that Mr. Heneage was on board a missing steamer was untrue; he was an active figure in the Lobby last night.

As soon as it can be re-appointed the Small Holdings Committee will proceed to consider its report as quickly as possible.

THE FORGED LETTERS DIVISION LIST.

Two Liberal Unionists—Mr. J. A. Bright and Mr. Caldwell—voted in the minority on the question of Privilege last night.

The following are the names of the Unionists who voted with the Government:—Anstruther, H. T.; Barclay, J. W.; Barnes, Alfred; Biddulph, M.; Chamberlain, J.; Chamberlain, R.; Corbett, A. C.; Collings, Jesse; Crossley, Sir S. B.; Ebrington, Viscount; Elliott, A. R. D.; Elliott, H. F. H.; Gurdon, R. T.; Havelock-Allen, Sir H.; Heneage, E.; Hobhouse, A.; James, Sir Henry; Lubbock, Sir John; Lymington, Viscount; Maclean, F. W.; More, R. J.; Morrison, W.; Quilter, W. C.; Russell, T. W.; Sinclair, W. P.; Story-Maskelyne, M. H. N.; Sutherland, T.; Taylor, F.; West, W. Cornwallis.

The following Unionists stayed away from the division:—Baring, Viscount; Bass, H. A.; Beaumont, H. F.; Bickford-Smith, W.; Bolitho, T. B.; Brown, A. H.; Caine, W. S.; Campbell, R. F. F.; Cavendish, Lord E.; Coghill, D. H.; Corbett, J.; Courtney, Leonard H; Finlay, Robert B.; Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. H.; Crossman, Colonel Sir W.; Currie, Sir D.; Dixon, G.; Mackintosh, C. Fraser; Fry, Lewis; Goldsmid, Sir J.; Hartington, Lord; Hastings, G. W.; Jardine, Sir R.; Kenrick, W.; Lea, T.; Lewis, G. Pitt; Mildmay, F. B.; Richardson, T.; Rothschild, Baron F. de; Thornburn, W.; Vernon, Hon. G. R.; Villiers, C. P.; Watkin, Sir G.; Williams, J. Powell; Wodehouse, F. R.; Wolmer, Viscount.

THE SCREAMING FARCE AT LISBON,

A "DAY OF HUMILIATION."

Bills were posted yesterday warning the inhabitants of Lisbon that, for reasons of public order, the Civil Governor forbad the street demonstrations which the Republicans and Progressists had arranged to hold in remembrance of the English Ultimatum. Many of the shops were closed in sign of mourning at Portugal's humiliation, it being on the 11th of last month that the British Ultimatum was delivered. Those which remained open, in order to be in the fashion, put up a few shutters. All the theatres agreed not to open. The streets were filled with people. As a measure of precaution, cavalry occupied the strategical points of Lisbon. Three Republicans attempted to harangue the people in the Plaza Dom Pedro. The police ordered the crowd to disperse, and on some of them resisting twenty-eight arrests were made, including two of the speakers, one of whom however succeeded in making his escape. The police and the troops occupied the principal centres, and they were in especially strong force in the vicinity of the statue of Camoens, which no one is allowed to approach. Some among the people cry, "Long live the army!" while others shout, "Down with the Municipal Guard!" The police have seized several newspapers containing violent articles, and it is stated that, if necessary, they will proceed to take further measures for the maintenance of public order. The projected demonstrations at Coimbra and Oporto have been prohibited.

A BLUE BOOK ON THE PORTUGUESE QUESTION.

A Blue book on the Portuguese question is published to-day. It bears out the statement of Lord Salisbury last night that Portugal had been warned again and again during the last two years that it was impossible for England to accept the claims which she made.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

Senhor Barjona Freitas, the new Portuguese Minister to the Court of St. James, is to arrive in London to-day; but he is not expected to present his credentials until his predecessor, Senhor Martins d'Antas, who returns to England on Friday, can give in his letters of recall. The Portuguese Legation just now has a very disturbed appearance, for, owing to the fact that each Minister, while provided with a house, has to provide his own furniture, packing-cases are in evidence all over the place.

ARMAGH RAILWAY DISASTER.—£65,000 PAID IN COMPENSATION.

From the report of the Irish Great Northern Railway Company, issued to-day, it is seen that the sum of £65,608 has already been paid away as compensation to those injured in the Armagh railway disaster. There are still a considerable number of claims to be dealt with. This sweeps away the reserve fund account, a sum of £34,000, and imposes a charge of £31,608 on the revenue for the half-year. A dividend of 4 per cent. was paid.

TAKING THE MEASURE OF CRIMINALS.

The authorities at the Home Office and Scotland-yard, according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, are seriously considering the advisability of introducing the French system of anthropometrical measurements for the identification of habitual criminals. This system was fully described in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a few months ago. Mr. Stuart-Wortley has lately been investigating the subject in Paris. More than one notorious crime of recent years—the murder of the warder at Strangeways Gaol by Firth, alias Jackson, is a recent instance—have been committed by men who would never have been in a situation to commit them if their previous convictions had been known, as they would inevitably have been under the French system.

RESULT OF THE PARTICK ELECTION.

Mr. Parker-Smith, Dissentient Liberal, was yesterday returned to Parliament for the Partick Division of Lanark by a majority of 219 over Sir Charles Tennant, Liberal. Reference to the figures is made in another column.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION AND SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Writing on Tuesday night the London reporter of the *Manchester Examiner* says:—Notice of a new bill on the subject of technical instruction was given by Sir Henry Roscoe this evening, so that no time will be lost in endeavouring to extend the provisions of the tentative measure passed by a compromise last year. Sir W. Hart-Dyke, the Vice-President of the Council, informs me that the principle of last year's measure has already been adopted by a number of towns, and he has every reason to believe that its operation would be most beneficial. Moreover, it is in contemplation to increase the scope of the grants from South Kensington in aid of manual teaching in elementary schools. With regard to the proposed new code, which was postponed last year after much controversy, Sir W. Hart, Dyke states that he intends to reintroduce it this year in a much-improved form but the details of the alterations are not yet settled.

WHO WILL REPRESENT BIRMINGHAM?

"Mr. J. A. Bright informs me" says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* "that up to Lord Hartington's departure from England no decision had been arrived at between the noble Marquis and the Prime Minister as to the future arrangements for the representation of Birmingham. The illness of the Premier and the Liberal Unionist leader has naturally interfered with their discussion of the question, and it is probable it may remain in abeyance until the general election. Meanwhile Mr. J. A. Bright resumes his parliamentary duties. His brother, Mr. Leatham Bright, still suffers considerably from gout."

A LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF TEACHERS.

The elections to the Executive of the National Union of Elementary Teachers now proceeding throughout the country have given birth to an association which will materially influence the settlement of questions affecting teachers as a body. It will be styled the Rural (Executive) League, and one of its objects will be to protect teachers whenever any question of difference arises. It will also control the selection of rural candidates for the executive of the National Union; but its principal function will be to arrange topics and determine the mode of procedure for interviews with members of Parliament and deputations to the Education Department.

THE TOWER BRIDGE.

Last week brought to a most satisfactory conclusion the construction of the two huge river piers embraced in Mr. Jackson's first contract. The area covered by each of these piers, which are founded at a depth of 60ft. below high water, is it is said, larger than that of any other bridge pier in the world, covering no less than 16,500 superficial feet. Active preparations are now going on for the erection of the steel superstructure by Messrs. William Arrol and Co.

THE REPORTED ARREST OF EYRAUD.

At a late hour last evening the man Eyraud, the reported murderer of M. Gouffe in Paris some time since, had not been arrested by the metropolitan detectives, and there appears to have been no incident in connection with the case, at all events in London, to justify the announcement from France that he had been captured.

BISHOP BARRY AND THE SOCIALISTS.

The second of the discussions between Bishop Barry and the Socialists was held last night at the Lambeth Baths, when quite a large number of clergymen and ladies were scattered among the working men who thronged the enormous hall. Sir Edmund Hay Currie had been announced to take the chair, but in his unavoidable absence Mr. Mottram presided over a noisy and much disturbed meeting. The Bishop dealt with family life as it was touched by both Christianity and Socialism. Christians were, he said, under the necessity of declaring themselves strongly against the substitution of the wider brotherhood of the world for the brotherhood of the home. Decent homes, and payment which would allow the labourer to keep his wife and children in comfort, were absolute necessities, but his experience in Australia forbade him to deny that a high rate of wages prevented the rapid development of the country. It was this sentence that the advanced Socialistic orators who followed the Bishop chiefly dwelt upon, they hailing it as an unwilling admission that the whole question of Labour and Capital needed to be readjusted.

THE CHURCHES AND THE VICTORIAN DIVORCE BILL.

The Right Rev. F. F. Goe, Anglican Bishop of Melbourne; the Rev. W. Ross, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church; and the Rev. N. Bennett, President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, have sent a joint telegram to Lord Knutsford begging him to consider the petitions of the churches against the Divorce Bill recently passed by the Victorian Legislature, and declaring that there has been no expression of public opinion in favour of the measure.

MR. JAMES STUART'S RESIGNATION OF HIS PROFESSORSHIP.

Mr. James Stuart's letter of resignation of his post of Professor of Mechanics at Cambridge University has been published. In it he gives as a reason for his resignation the increasing demands of his political and public engagements. He goes on to say that he had wished to remain professor till he could have seen the establishment of an engineering laboratory and an engineering tripos, but that as the appointment of the syndicate to inquire into the workshops appears to postpone this project indefinitely, he desires to leave the University free to settle the matter without any regard to his connection with it, which could at most be only prolonged for a short time. He defers his resignation till the end of the academical year, in order that the University may have time to decide, before appointing his successor, what educational machinery is to be placed at his disposal.

THE IMPRISONED DUKE OF ORLEANS.

The Duc d'Orléans is stated to have deprecated the action of his friends in the Chamber of Deputies. In a conversation he is reported as having said that there were only three places for a Prince who may one day be called upon to reign—the regiment, a prison, or exile. At his examination before the Correctional Tribunal to-day the young Duke declares his intention of making a brief speech.

The *Matin* says that the Government, in consequence of the political agitation of the Monarchists, will be less lenient than they at first intended, and will send the Duc d'Orléans to prison. Later on a pardon may be granted if the Duke demands it. It is stated that orders have been given to the governors of the Central Prison of Clairvaux to prepare a cell for him.—*Exchange*.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris this morning says:—At to-day's proceedings before the Correctional Tribunal, Maitres Rousse and Limbourg, the counsel for the Prince, will submit a brief statement in defence of their client, who will subsequently address the court himself. It is thought probable that judgment may be deferred. The journal *La Presse* believes that the Prince will undergo a term of imprisonment at Clairvaux.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The Government Commission appointed to test the electric execution apparatus have issued their report. They find that a current of 900 volts transmitted through a German silver wire ensures death in four seconds.

INCREASED DUTIES ON FOREIGN GOODS IN CANADA.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Ottawa says:—The Canadian Premier to-day announced the intention of the Government to introduce in a short time their tariff proposals. In well informed quarters it is understood that increases of duty will be imposed upon iron, steel, textiles, and agricultural produce competing with home manufactures and production.

THE COALOWNERS' FEDERATION.—WAR DECLARED.

There was another meeting at Westminster Palace Hotel yesterday in connection with the newly organized Federation of Coalowners, when, in addition to completing the organization of the union, the demand on the part of the miners for an increase of 10 per cent in their rates of pay was considered. The Federation unanimously decided that the miners' demand should be resisted to the utmost. The colliery districts now associated with the Federation are West Lancashire, Cumberland, South Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, North Staffordshire, South Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire, and North Wales.

THE RAILWAY RATES INQUIRY.

At the resumed inquiry into railway rates this morning, before Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Courtenay Boyle, his lordship announced that taking into consideration the fact that thirty-six days had already been consumed—twenty-five by the companies and ten by the traders—the Court had come to the conclusion that the proposed number of witnesses, namely 400, must be considerably reduced, and confined to the calling of witnesses who would speak on behalf of different trades. The court would try to construct a classification as nearly on the lines of the existing Clearing House classification as possible considering that a possible number of classes amounting to forty as compared to about eight suggested by the Companies was too great an increase. His lordship likewise stated that the Board of Trade had determined to endeavour to bring before Parliament this session either a bill confirming a provisional order or the statutory report which is the alternative of such a course, and that the Court would visit Edinburgh on the 17th and 18th March, and Dublin after Easter.

A "STRANGER" IN THE HOUSE.

When Sir John Gorst was speaking last night the interposition of a stranger arrested the attention of the crowded House. A mouse, says the writer of the *Daily News'* parliamentary sketch, apparently sharing the bewilderment of the audience, and desiring to draw nearer to the orator, darted across the bar and made straight in the direction of Sir John Gorst. A shout of surprise arrested its progress, and, doubling, it made for the doorway, cannoning against a stalwart member for a home county who stood by the cross benches. The hon. member, unprepared for the manœuvre, displayed an agitation that greatly amused the House. The *Times* libel, breach of privilege, the resolution, and Sir John Gorst's argument were all forgotten. Members stood up in their places eagerly watching the mouse and the scared member: Sir John Gorst, not grasping the situation, staring round in bewilderment. The mouse, frightened by the gyrating member, again doubled, and finally disappeared in the neighbourhood of the cross benches.

ETHER DISPLACING CHLOROFORM.

Dr. Roger Williams has made a careful examination of the hospital books, from which it appears that in ten years chloroform was administered at St. Bartholomew's 12,368 times with fatal results in ten cases, being about one in 1,236. The most important result of Dr. Williams' investigations, however, is the discovery that when ether instead of chloroform has been used during the same period there were only three deaths out of 14,581 instances. Dr. Williams tells us he has long been aware of the greater safety of ether, and he declares his belief that this is the conclusion towards which professional opinion is steadily moving.

THE AMERICAN POST OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

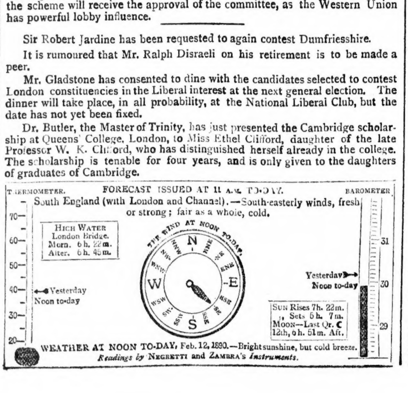
Mr. Wanamaker, the American Postmaster-General, is of opinion that the system of telegraphic communication is not what it ought to be, and he would like to take in hand the necessary reforms. It has often been suggested that the telegraphs should be taken over by the Government and affiliated to the Post Office upon the British plan, but the enormous expense of buying out the private companies, especially the West Union Company, has heretofore deterred the boldest reformers. Mr. Wanamaker proposes to set up competing Government wires, controlled and worked by the postal department, and he explained his scheme to-day to a committee of the House of Representatives at Washington. He proposed to make a comparatively modest beginning by establishing telegraphic communication between 400 of the largest post-offices in the United States. When that work has been accomplished he would gradually extend the system all over the country. It is not certain that the scheme will receive the approval of the committee, as the Western Union has powerful lobby influence.

Sir Robert Jardine has been requested to again contest Dumfriesshire.

It is rumoured that Mr. Ralph Disraeli on his retirement is to be made a peer.

Mr. Gladstone has consented to dine with the candidates selected to contest London constituencies in the Liberal interest at the next general election. The dinner will take place, in all probability, at the National Liberal Club, but the date has not yet been fixed.

Dr. Butler, the Master of Trinity, has just presented the Cambridge scholarship at Queens' College, London, to Miss Ethel Clifford, daughter of the late Professor W. K. Clifford, who has distinguished herself already in the college. The scholarship is tenable for four years, and is only given to the daughters of graduates of Cambridge.



FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-easterly winds, fresh or strong; fair as a whole, cold.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 6h. 22m.
After. 6h. 45m.

SUN Rises 7h. 22m.
" Sets 5h. 7m.
MOON—Last Qr. ☾
12th, 6h. 51m. Aft.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 12, 1890.—Bright sunshine, but cold breeze.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL DULL, ESPECIALLY AMERICANS.—QUOTATIONS MOSTLY LOWER.

Money is again wanted and 5½ to 6 per cent. is freely paid for advances for the day or over to-morrow. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is still called 4½ to 4⅝ per cent., but the number of bills offering is small. Various rumours as to gold movements are in circulation, but little definite appears to be known.

The weakness of the American department has had an unfavourable effect on Stock Exchange markets generally, and almost all the changes are to lower quotations. Operators are still much occupied with the settlement arrangements, and there is therefore little disposition to enter heavily into fresh commitments. Consols are steady without alteration, but in the English Railway market values are all lower, although the traffics for the most part show considerable increases over last year. The chief decline is in Sheffield Deferred. Foreign Government Bonds are lifeless, apart from a little inquiry for Spanish and Brazilian issues. American Railroads are flat on the announcement of the cutting of rates to the extent of 50 per cent. at a meeting of the Western Freight Association, to take effect February 21. This reduction will affect all rates in Iowa and Eastern Missouri as far south as St. Louis. Union Pacific shares, Northern Pacific, Louisvilles, and Milwaukees are especially heavy. Trunks are dull, and a further appreciable fall has taken place in Mexican Railway issues.

The prospectus is circulated of the new Russian Government Four per Cent. Gold Loan. The issue is of £14,238,000 nominal capital. The loan is free from all Russian taxes, and repayable at par in eighty years by semi annual drawings. Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son are authorized to receive subscriptions at the price of £91 19*s*. 6*d*. per bond of £98 17*s*. 6*d*., payable in instalments up to June 2. The object of the loan is to pay off the outstanding bonds of the Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1864 and 1866 amounting to about £6,827,000, and to provide for the optional conversion of the 5 per cent. Loan of 1885, of about £5,772,500.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.'s eleventh annual statement to 31st of January, 1890, shows liabilities on current accounts £9,843,469; on deposit accounts, £3,124,120; on account of acceptances, endorsements, &c., £1,149,637. On the side of assets there is cash in hand and at Bank of England £1,858,823, and money at call and at short notice, £2,110,000.

The period within which pre-Victorian light gold coins will be received at the Bank of England at their nominal value has been extended to the 31st March next. The next step will probably be the demonetization of the coin, after which the light coins of the pre-Victorian reign can only be received at the Bank by weight, at £3 17*s*. 9*d*. per ounce.

The output of gold during January from the Witwatersrand district amounted to 35,030 ounces, exclusive of the yield of the Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom mines.

The directors of the Bank of England have been authorized by an Order in Council to increase their issue of notes by 250,000, in consequence of some banks having ceased to issue their own notes.

The total capital expenditure incurred by the Manchester Ship Canal Company from the formation of the company to the end of last year amounted to £6,482,347, and the total receipts to £6,052,366. The directors' estimate of further expenditure on capital account during the current half-year is as follows:—Purchase of land and compensation, £75,000; construction of works, £1,000,000; interest, engineering, and general expenses, £155,745. A call of £1 per share was made payable on the 22nd of January last, and it will be necessary to make a further call of £1 per share in June next.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: North Eastern, £9,937; Midland, £4,656; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £4,835; Great Eastern, £2,292; North Staffords £1,051: Metropolitan District, £707; Metropolitan, £534; Eastern and Midland, £139; Mexican Central, 59,593 dols.

TRAMWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: London Street, £367; South London, £121; London, £636; North Metropolitan, £592; London Southern, £23; Belfast, £169; Southampton, £7; Sheffield, £99; Calcutta, £181: Provincial, £70; Continental Metropolitan, £232; Bordeaux, £14; Bristol, £130; and Gothenburg, £57.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a small demand. Probable sales 7,000 bales. Futures partially one point lower.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: North British Preference ¼, and Caledonian ⅛. *Receded*: Sheffield Deferred ⅜, North Eastern ¼, Great Eastern, Brighton Deferred, North Western, Midland, and North British Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen*: Spanish Four per Cents. 5-16, Mexican ⅛, Italian 1-16, and Brazilian Scrip (fully paid) ¼. *Lower*: Portuguese ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Fallen*: Union Pacific 1⅛, Louisville and Nashville and Milwaukee and St. Paul ½, Northern Pacific Preference ¾, Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅜, the First Income Bonds ½, Atlantic Firsts ⅜, Denver Preference, Lake Shore, Erie, and Pennsylvania shares ¼, Wabash Mortgage ¼, Central Pacific, and Norfolk and Western Preference ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Advanced*: Grand Trunk First Preference ⅛. *Fallen*: Mexican Second Preference ¾, the First Preference ½, the Ordinary ⅜, Canadian Pacific ¼, and Grand Trunk Third Preference ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Rio Tinto 3-16, Namaqua ⅛, and Mason and Barry 1-16. *Fallen*: Primitiva Nitrate ½, and South African Exploration ½.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) money	97⅛	¼
Do acct	97¼	⅜
Do. 1905	99½	100
2½ per Cent ..	95	½
Local Loan Stock	102¼	5
India 3½ per Cent	107	½
Do. 4½ p.c. Ru	71¼	⅝
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112¼	¾
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	102	½
Birmingham Crp. St.	110	11
Liverpool	112¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 4½ p.c. 1888	81	⅝
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	63¼	4¼
Do Treasury	94	5
Austrian Gold	95	6
Do. Silver	74	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 90	76	½
Do. part paid ..	10	9½ dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c	100½	1½
Do. Cedulas I. ..	88½	9½
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	2
Costa Rica A	91	3
Do. B.	88	90
Egypt. State Dom	102½	3
Do. Unified	95 9/16	11/16
Do. Preference ..	105⅝	⅞
Do. Daira Sanieh	83½	¾
French 3 p.c. Rnts	86¼	¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105½	6
Greek 5 p.c. 1881 ..	90	½
Hung Gold Rentes	87¼	½
Italian	92⅞	3⅛
Mexican 6 per c 1888	94¾	5¼
Peruvian 5 p.c	17½	⅝
Do. 6 p.c.	20⅞	1⅛
Portuguese	65	¼
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	93¼	4¼
Spanish 4 p. c	72½	⅝
Turkish 1855	102	4
Series A	41	½
Series B	24⅛	¾
Series D	17⅞	18
4½ p.c. 1872	91	½
4 p.c. Defence ..	101½	2
4 p.c. Priority ..	95	7
Uruguay Unified ..	73	½
Virginia Funded ..	41½	5½
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107	½
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	125⅛	⅝
Great Eastern	81½	¾
Great Northern	123	5
Ditto A	105	7
Great Western	165⅛	⅜
Hull and Barnsley	33¼	¾
Lanc. and York	123	4
Brighton (Ordinary)	154	6
Brighton A	152¼	½
Chatham (Ordinary)	22¼	½

Cha. Preference ..	108¼	9¼
North Western	173	½
South Western	156	7
Manchester & Shef.	88	90
Do. A	48¼	½
Met. Consolidated	75	½
Do. District ..	30¼	¾
Midland	144½	5
North British Pref	77½	8
Do. Def.	63¼	½
North Eastern	169⅛	⅝
North Stafford	113	15
South Eastern	125	8
Do. Deferred ..	93⅛	⅞
Taff Vale 100 ..	79	82
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	76⅛	⅝
Cen. Pacific Shares	33½	4
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	70½	¾
Denver & R. Grande	16⅛	⅝
Do. Pref.	50⅝	1
Illinois Shares	121	2
Lake Shore	103¼	¾
Ohio & Mississippi	21⅞	2⅛
Louis. and Nash. ..	90½	¾
Mex. Cen. New Bds.	71¼	2¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10	½
N.Y. Cen. Shares	108½	9
New York Ontario	19	¼
Erie Shares	23⅛	⅜
Do. Sec. Mort. ..	103½	4
Norfolk & West. Pref	63½	¾
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34	½
North Pacific Pref	75¼	6¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	55¼	6¼
Phil & Read Sh. ..	20¼	1
1st Preference ..	71½	2½
Union Pacific S. ..	67⅜	⅝
Wabash Preference	33	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	52¼	¾
Grand Trunk Ord	10⅝	¾
Do. First Pref. ..	73¼	½
Do. Second Pref	50	¼
Do. Third Pref.	27⅝	⅞
Do. Guaranteed	76¼	¾
Mexican Ordinary	36⅞	7⅛
Do. First Pref	116¼	17¼
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	72¼	3¼
Lombardo-Venet	11⅞	12⅛
Nitrate Railway ..	17¾	18
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13	15
City Bank	22	3
Consolidated Bank	8¼	¼
Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	5/16
London and County	92½	3½
Union of London ..	40½	1½
London and West	70½	1½
London Joint Stock	38½	9½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	55	6
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	56	8

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	2 3	3/8
Mysore Shares	5¼	½
Ooregums	1¼	2
Cape Copper	3¼	½
Namaqua	2	¼
Mason and Barry ..	6¼	½
Rio Tinto	15⅛	¼
Montana Claims	1 1/16	3/16
DeBeers [illegible]	19¼	20
S. African Explor.	25¼	¼
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American ..	51	2
Do. Pref.	87	8
Brazilian Submarine	12	¼
Direct Unit. States	10	¼
Eastern	13⅞	14⅛
Ditto Extension .	13¾	14
National Telephone	6⅜	⅝
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅝	⅞
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om. ..	190	200
London Street	12	15
London Tramway..	14¼	15¼
North Metropolitan	13¼	¾
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	5
East London	211	13
Grand Junction ..	123	7
Kent	275	81
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New ..	355	70
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	155	70
W. Middlesex	210	5
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	51
Imp. Continental ..	215	18
South Metro. A..	288	92
Do. B..	224	8
Do. C..	255	45
London Electric ..	3⅛	⅝
Metropolitan	4½	¾
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co. ..	335	40
Hotchkiss	6⅞	7⅛
Bryant and May ..	23⅛	⅝
Spratt's Patent	8⅛	⅝
Liverpool Nitrate..	13	15
Primitiva Nitrate,	15¼	¾
Salt Union Shares	10¼	½
P and O. Stm. Def.	205	10
Royal Mail Steam	75	6
Nat. Discount Co.	11¼	12¼
Hudson's Bay	19⅞	20⅛
Suez Canal	90	½
E. and W. Ind. Dock	17	19
London and St. K.	35	7

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	14¼	⅝
San Jorge	6¼	¾
Tarapaca Water................	10¼	¾
City and Suburban	8¼	9¼
Jumper's Gold................	9¼	¾
Jubilee	5⅝	¾
Salisbury	9⅝	10
Ruby	15/16	15/16pm
Lisbon Berlyn	8/0	9/0
Oceana Land................	11⅜	⅝
Sutherland Reef................	3¼	4¼
Transvaal Land	⅞	1⅛pm
G. F. o. S. Africa	4⅝	5⅛
Exploring Co................	15	18
Rothschild's Exploration	2¼	½pm
Southern Land	¼	½ pm
Eastman's Ordinary................	15¼	⅝
Elmore's Copper &c................	6⅝	[illegible]

"*Pall Mall Gazette*" *Office.*

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Ladies' Gallery was crowded last night. The Duchess of Teck was one of the company, and was in close conversation with Lady Brooke, who had come down purposely to witness her husband's performance in his position of seconder of the Address. Mrs. Gladstone looked down on the front Opposition bench from her favourite corner. Other prominent personages in the "cage" were Mrs. Peel (wife of the Speaker), Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and Baroness H. de Worms.

⁂

There was one member of the House of Lords who took some minutes to congratulate the Premier on his convalescence. This was Lord Esher, who passed down in front of the Government bench and kept the noble Marquis in conversation so long that he nearly missed the opportunity of giving notice of a bill before the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech a second time—a formality or necessity, in order to show the right of Parliament to legislate, even in the absence of any message from the Sovereign.

⁂

In the Guildhall yesterday a lady, who was a witness of the scene below, noticed the decorations of that noble council-chamber, where the qualities of Justice, Patience, Wisdom, Truth were all symbolized by the figures of women. It struck her as very strange that under that vaulted roof, two women, duly elected to display these virtues as representatives of the people, had to plead their right to discharge these duties, and only took their seats, as it were, on sufferance.

⁂

The Partick division of Lanarkshire, contested yesterday, is a constituency which, like many adjuncts of large towns, has grown enormously within recent years. Compare the present population of 58,000 and the electorate of to-day with the following description of Partick at the beginning of this century. "It was then a rural village nestling among umbrageous trees and standing by the side of a limpid and gurgling stream which flowed through its centre. It was almost a Sabbath-day's journey from Glasgow, and contained a dozen or two comfortable and clean cottages, among which the most noteworthy was a public-house known as 'The Bun and Gill House,' to which a club of jovial spirits used every Saturday at the proper season to resort for a dinner of duck and green peas." The only other place of interest was a ruin of an old castellated building, supposed to have been the residence of the Bishop of Glasgow, the founder of Partick.

⁂

A young friend of mine, a briefless barrister, who was educated at a public school where the authorities are indiscreet enough to give prizes for epigrams, handed me the other day the following, in imitation, he said, of Martial:—

ON TWO RECENT APPOINTMENTS BY MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN.

Stephen doth to two sons two places give:
D'you ask the reason? Stephen's sons must live.

I print them partly for their literary merit, partly also because he tells me that the eminent judge has a third eligible son, and quite possibly another appointment may fall to his gift. Seriously, should not Mr. Bradlaugh ask a question on this unusual instance of nepotism on the Bench?

⁂

Finding my young friend inclined to criticise judicial peccadilloes, for which his briefless condition gives him ample time, I asked him whether he had not something to say on the scandal and injury to the public interest, and also to the much more hallowed interests of the Bar, caused by the notorious infirmities of some judges who, though very old and very deaf and infirm, still occupy their posts to the exclusion of younger and better men. He replied by the following:—

ON MR. JUSTICE BEESWAX.

Why deaf old Beeswax sticks the Bench on
The *Pall Mall* urges me to mention—
Beeswax sticks on to get his pension.

Not bad for an impromptu; but I fear my young friend will never get on at the Bar.

⁂

Mr. Gladstone's visit to Oxford has, I learn from a correspondent, produced a most favourable impression in the University. The average don and the average undergraduate have been taken aback at finding what a courteous and accomplished old gentleman is the leader of the Home Rule movement. They had not fully realized that "the associate of Irish assassins" could lecture on Homer and wear an academic gown with grace. The consequence is that quite a wave of Home Rule feeling is rising in this impulsive University. The Warden of Merton, my correspondent tells me, is trying to organize some counterblast. But he will have some difficulty in finding a Unionist leader who, like Mr. Gladstone, can give weight to his cause by the mere force of his own personality.

⁂

Mr. A. H. D. Acland, M.P., is going to move an amendment to the Address in favour of extending Free Education to England and Wales. The importance of this subject is specially brought home to him as a resident in Wales. Owing to the poverty of the population and the great distances to be traversed by the children in going to and from school, the hardship of compulsory education is felt at least as much in Wales as it was in Scotland, and the abolition of the school pence would be as fully appreciated by the parents. With the big question of popular control, that lies behind free education, Mr. Acland does not propose to deal in the words of his amendment, but he feels strongly the absurdity of further subsidizing Church schools in a country where the bulk of the population is Nonconformist.

⁂

Mrs. Watts Hughes, about whose interesting discovery of "voice figures" an article appears in another column, is a singer *par la grace de Dieu*, who from her earliest childhood has lived in a strange world of sound. Not many years ago this lady, then Miss Megan Watts, made Wales ring with the praises of her glorious voice, when, after having been trained by Signor Garcia and carried off the King's Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, she made her first professional tour in the Principality. Shortly after, partly on account of physical weakness, and partly because she wished to devote all her talent and all her strength to the service of the poor, Mrs. Watts Hughes retired from public life at the opening of what the highest authorities predicted would be a brilliant career. But though Mrs. Hughes no longer appears in the concert-room she has never ceased to practise her art for benevolent purposes, and to muse on the hidden possibilities of the human voice. Among the results of her investigations and musings are the wonderful voice pictures, a screen of which attracted everybody's attention last year at the "Arts and Crafts."

⁂

In Mrs. Hughes' study, on the tables, and against the walls, specimens of the voice figures are exhibited. Some are transparent, having been transferred on glass, others have been photographed on china, and others, which have only been "sung" an hour or two ago, the softly graduated tints may be seen still moist. The lower window-panes are decorated with the tone pictures, which are harmonies in colour as well as in sound. On some of them a shell, pearly grey, and exquisitely shaded, lies half hidden in a bed of daintiest green seaweed, through the branches of which the water of a clear blue pool can be seen; on another, twigs of tender ferns droop gracefully over the mouth of a miniature cavern or mingle with the fantastic forms of sea anemones and corals. Again, a small palm-tree grows out of the side of a steep rock, high above the plain, illustrating in every minute detail Heine's little love-song of the palm which mourns lonely on the burning height. Then there are daisies, large and small, pansies and anemones, and quite a host of other forms, all beautiful with a somewhat uncanny beauty.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

FORTHCOMING SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

There seems to be but one way in which an author can escape the unhappy fate which has of late befallen Lord Tennyson. If he wishes to avoid being confronted when famous with the manuscripts and proof-sheets of his earlier years, he must destroy both of them the moment the printers send them back. Lord Tennyson looks upon the sale of his manuscripts as little short of sacrilege:—

He gave the people of his best:
His worst he kept, his best he gave.

But while it is eminently true that the laureate has "given the people of his best," he does not seem to have succeeded in keeping "his worst." A very juvenile poem of his came to light the other day: while immature drafts and early copies of his poems always fetch fancy prices in the auction room. The demand creates the supply; and Messrs. Sotheby now announce for sale an autograph MS. of those exquisite lyrics which the poet inserted in "The Princess." It is described as "a most interesting autograph manuscript, varying considerably in many verses from the printed editions." If the line quoted—"When all among the thundering drums"—is a fair specimen of these variations, they can hardly be described as felicitous.

At the same sale the autograph manuscript of "Lalla Rookh" will be put up, together with the proof-sheets of the first edition, with Tom Moore's corrections. A letter from Dickens to Leech—in which the novelist urges the artist to write to the *Times* about a matter connected with the police which he had observed in Hyde Park, with his name and address, "what a public man is bound to do"—is also catalogued. There were apparently conflicts between the police and the public, or similar abuses in the "fifties" as now; and there appear also to have been the same disagreements between the legitimate drama and the music-hall. For, writing on the 7th September, 1866 to Harry Sydney ("Who likes Gravy on their Taters?") Dickens expresses himself as follows:—"As to myself I have always strongly urged the case of the music-halls as against the prosecutions of Theatrical Managers, and have advocated Free Trade in entertainments as in all other speculations."

MASONRY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE LORD MAYOR'S INSTALLATION.

The Civic, Masonic, and theatrical worlds joined hands cordially last evening, when Lord Mayor Isaacs was installed as Worshipful Master of the Drury Lane Lodge. The occasion was a decidedly unique one, for such a tremendous gathering of the mysterious brotherhood has never before taken place within the Mansion House walls. As it was, a special dispensation from the Grand Master had to be obtained for the holding of the function at the City Palace. This preliminary being duly adjusted, the Grand Tyler descended upon the "Old Ball Room" and converted it for the nonce into a regular Masonic Temple, properly furnished with all the emblems, furniture, and general paraphernalia necessary for the due performance of the solemn rite. It was in this lofty apartment that some three or four hundred eminent brethren assembled soon after the hour of four: among those present being—Brothers Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, W. W. Beach, M.P., Colonel Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., Sir Edward Lechmere, Bart., M.P., Lord Euston, Colonel Foster Gough, Lord Londesborough, Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., Lord Henry Thynne, Mr. Justice Cave, Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart., Sir John Monckton, Frank Richardson, Edward Letchworth, Sir Lionel Darell, Bart., Sir Polydor De Keyser, Sir William T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P., Thomas Fenn, Robert Grey, Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, Samuel Pope, Q.C., Peter De L. Long, Captain N. G. Philips, and J. H. Matthews. Besides these Masonic celebrities many other notabilities were present. Medicine was heavily represented by Bros. Sir Oscar Clayton, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Dr. Robson Roose, Dr. Brodie, and Lennox-Browne; while under the parliamentary banner were ranged Bros. Dixon Hartland, Agg-Gardner, John Aird, Colonel Laurie, George Elliot, and Brother Bolton. The theatrical division, which was very strong, included Brothers Bancroft, Hare, Fernandez, J. H. Barnes, Gilbert Farquhar, Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, Marius, George Alexander, Henry Neville, J. L. Shine, C. W. Somerset, H. H. Morell, Fred Leslie, R. S. Brough, and Augustus Harris. Such well-known musicians as Brothers Walter Slaughter, M. Ganz, Alfred Caldicott, Oscar Barrett, Herbert Thorndyke, Ben Davies, and W. Kuhe—needless to say—did their best to maintain the harmony of the evening. Over the Eleusinian proceedings which culminated in the installation of the Lord Mayor into the chair of King Solomon it is necessary to draw a mysterious veil. Suffice it to say that the ceremony was performed with much pomp and impressiveness by Brother J. C. Parkinson—a Mason of rare attainments and experience. The inevitable banquet followed. The entire function was most successful in every way, the only hitch in the proceedings—and that was an infinitesimal one—occurring when Brother Harry Nicholls stood up at the wrong moment and was reprimanded—so rumour affirmed—by a conscientious tyler.

MRS. WHITTAM, THE "BRAVE BURGLAR'S" WIFE.

AN INTERVIEW BY AN IMPRESSIONABLE CONTRIBUTOR.

York-street, Lambeth, is an ideal spot for a burglar's residence. A sympathetic lady correspondent who sought out Mrs. Whittam, the wife of the alleged burglar, whose attempted escape attracted so much attention the other day, sends us the following account of her adventures:—

"Unlike its neighbours, No. 46 has no garden and comes close up to the pavement; but alas! the house looks utterly desolate. The door is locked, and nought remains to show that here stood a coffee house in full swing, but the now lying bills pasted across the window inviting all to enter in search of refreshment. A bright light is reflected on these tantalizing announcements by the gas jets of the sweetstuff shop next door, which, as a forlorn hope, I enter. 'Can you tell me whether Mrs. Whittam is at home?'—'I don't think so—there's been a many after her to-day. She is away staying with her friends; besides, she won't see you; but I'll call out over the wall and inquire?'—In a few minutes a pretty, refined-looking young woman carrying a child in her arms, comes in. My worthy hostess, in affected astonishment, cries: 'Why! There is Mrs. Whittam!' 'And is this little Nelly?' The mother blushes and smiles as she uncovers the beautiful dark-eyed little girl lying in her arms. Nelly evidently feels at home, and yet not too much at home here; she laughs all over, showing her few pretty white teeth, glancing the while expressively at the good things laid out before her. "She misses her daddy dreadful," sighed the mother.

"But you have been allowed to see him with the child?"—"Yes, she's been with me every time I went—three times in the police court, and three times in Holloway gaol but they wouldn't let him kiss baby," she said, her face quivering, "and he asked to, special like."

"Rules—you can't forget rules, my dear," observed the neighbour staidly, but giving the while a sweet to dear little Nelly.

"Tell me, Mrs. Whittam, when did you first hear that your husband had got into trouble?"—"By the police coming to search my house. I had been up waiting for him. We have been married eight years, and I never knew him stop out before, and they won't let me say so, because a wife's word ain't no good where her husband is concerned."

"An' I'd like to know who's better qualified to speak?" echoed the other wrathfully. "He was steady an' quiet, an' a good husband to me, and that fond of his child," continued the wife in a low tone, "and we've none to speak for us, for we haven't been here long."

"I tell her not to be too buoyant," observed the neighbour encouragingly; "it never does to be too hopeful. When that poor child grows up and asks where her father is—oh! dear, oh! dear."

"But surely if this is a first offence the sentence will be very lenient? Little Nelly will never know what happened when she was a baby." But this view of the case evidently disgusted the good woman, who feared to encourage vain hopes.

"What was your husband originally?"—"He began life as a house painter and decorator, but we got on well with the coffee-house, and he was last super-master at Sanger's Circus. I never thought such trouble would come to me. I heard that letter they've put in the papers read aloud in court the first time, an' I could hardly believe my ears. He was so kind and gentle always."

"And have you no relatives in London who would see that his interests are properly looked after if the case comes to trial?"—"Nay; I'm a Hampshire woman, not a Londoner, an' I've said nothing to nobody. It all came so sudden like, and I've said nothing. I've stayed quiet with my baby."

"How old is she?"—"Just eighteen months old, and sharp; the first two times we went to Holloway she was fast asleep, but last time she woke up and tried to get at her father through the grating—that she did, poor lamb."

We were then interrupted, and with a good night to Mrs. Whittam, her kindly neighbour, and "dear little Nelly," I departed.

The Royal Horticultural Society has decided to build a hall, &c., in a leading thoroughfare of London, at an estimated cost of £40,000.

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—8, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AT WORK.

RETURN OF THE LADY MEMBERS.

When Lord Rosebery took the chair yesterday afternoon at Guildhall, Miss Jane Cobden and Miss Cons were seated in the places from which they have been so long absent. The chairman stated that he had received courteous notice from the two ladies that they would take their seats that day. The state of the law affecting their case was so anomalous and obscure that he would merely express a hope that they had been well advised in taking a course which might render them liable to legal penalties. Miss Cobden then rose and read a statement to the effect that, her election having been unchallenged for twelve months, she claimed a legal right to resume the duties which her constituents had entrusted to her. Her action in returning to that Chamber was heartily approved by her constituents, and, she believed, by a majority of the Council; and she was convinced that, before its term of office expired, the anomaly, the impolicy, and the injustice of the present law would by common consent have been removed. Miss Cons having made a statement of a similar nature, the Council turned its attention to the ordinary business. The lady members remained throughout the sitting, and voted in the only division taken during the day.

THE BATTLE OF THE MUSIC HALLS.

A lively debate arose on the vexed question of music-hall supervision, on a clause in the report recommending "that steps be taken on behalf of the Council for a continuous supervision of public entertainments in buildings licensed by the Council, and that, pending further legislation on the question of the supervision of licensed places, members of the committee do inspect personally and systematically the performances that take place." Mr. Beachcroft, in moving this, read extracts from evidence taken by Royal Commission, showing that there is no provision for the systematic supervision of the entertainments provided at places of public amusement. He contended that this duty devolved on the Licensing Committee of the Council, and asked that the members of that body should be armed with authority to inspect on behalf of the Council, in order that due regard to decency and propriety might be ensured. Mr. Harry H. Marks moved the rejection of the recommendation, urging that there was no reason why it should be adopted. Mr. Robinson seconded, in an amusing but largely irrelevant speech. The debate was continued by Colonel Rotton, Rev. Fleming Williams, Mr. Fardell, and Mr. McDougall, who quoted the opinion of Earl Sydney (late Lord Chamberlain) that some supervision of public entertainments was necessary. Sir Richard Mayne had declared before a Royal Commission that in his view the police have no authority to interfere with objectionable elements in licensed places of amusement. After a lengthy discussion, a division was taken upon the question, when the amendment was carried by a majority of two, the voting being 51 in favour and 49 against. The majority consisted of the following members:—

Antrobus, R. C.
Arter, A.
Barker, J.
Beal, J.
Beaumont, Capt.
Beck, J.
Bell, H.
Brereton, F. S.
Bullivant, W. P.
Beresford-Hope, C. T.
Campbell, C. H.
Carr-Gomm, F. C.
Carter, R. B.
Clarke, H.
Cohen, B. C.
Cooper, G. I.
De Souza, Sir W.
Elliott, G. S.
Fardell, T. G.
Farquhar, H. B. T.
Farrer, Sir T. H.
Fletcher, J. S.
Frye, F. C.
Harris, Sir G. D.
Hoare, J. R.
Horsley, C.
Hunter, W.
Hutton, J.
James, Captain
Johnson, W.
Lemon, W. G.
Longstaff, G. B.
Lyon, R.
Marsland, J.
Myer, J.
Osborn, G. W.
Probyn, C.
Raphael, H. H.
Rhodes, J. G.
Roberts, R.
Saunders, W.
Sinclair, J.
Smith, W. E.
Strong, R.
Tarling, C.
Tims, J.
Torrance, A. M.
Watney, V. J.
Westacott, T. B.

TELLERS.
Marks, H. H.
Robinson, N.

The following comprised the minority:—

Ambrose, J.
Arnold, A.
Austin, E.
Beachcroft, R. M.
Benn, J. W.
Bott, W. G.
Branch, J.
Cobden, Miss
Cons, Miss
Collard, E.
Corbett, T. L.
Davies, A.
Dickinson, W. H.
Doubleday, W. B.
Foster, H. S.
Grosvenor, R. C.
Haggis, A. H.
Harrison, C.
Harrison, F.
Hoare, A.
Hollington, A. J.
Holmes, G. B.
Hopkins, A. B.
Hubbard, N. W.
Jackson, R. S.
Jones, E.
Kennett-Barrington, Sir.
Leon, A. L.
Lewes, C. L.
Lidgett, G.
Lloyd, J.
Martineau, P. M.
Maule, T. W.
Monkswell, Lord.
Moss, N.
Orsman, J. W.
Parkinson, W. C.
Phillips, W.
Powell, H. J.
Rentoul, J. A.
Rotton, A.
Spicer, E.
Stevens, L.
Thornton, J.
Williams, C. F.
Williams, T. H.
Young, E. P.

TELLERS.
Costelloe, B. F. C.
McDougall, J.

When Lord Rosebery had declared the result, Mr. Beachcroft rose and intimated that he would resign his position on the Theatres and Music-halls Committee.

THE COSTERMONGERS OF ST. LUKE'S.

On the report of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee, Mr. J. Williams Benn moved, "That in the opinion of this Council the claims of the Whitecross-street costermongers, as to re housing, have never been satisfied, and that it be an instruction to the Housing of the Working Classes Committee to enquire and report to the Council in what way their claims can best be met." The motion was adopted by the Council.

THE NEW ALDERMEN.

At an early stage of the proceedings Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington was introduced to the chairman on taking his seat for the first time, and, late in the evening, Professor Stuart, M.P., on entering the council-chamber received the congratulations of several members.

"OUR BOYS" AT THE CRITERION THEATRE.

The late Henry J. Byron's most famous comedy—revived last evening at the Criterion Theatre "for a limited number of nights"—will doubtless prove attractive to the playgoing public until Messrs. Wyndham and Duck are prepared with something more novel. The simple, straightforward humour, the vigorous characterization, and, above all, the "one touch of nature" which made the fortune of the piece fifteen years ago, still remain to us apparently fresh in their maturity and undimmed by the lapse of time. The present rendering of "Our Boys" might be much better, and equally it might be much worse. Naturally enough, Perkyn Middlewick, as played by Mr. David James, retains his place as the central figure of the play, and it may be said at once that the actor for the most part grasps the character as firmly and artistically as he did when he first developed it in the old days at the Vaudeville. There are, however, moments when Mr. James might well restrain his comic impetuosity. He is somewhat too lavish of "gags," and his "business" is occasionally extravagant to a needless extent. What is the meaning of the pointless and unnatural flapping of the coat-tails which disfigures his admirable rendering of the immortal "Ultipomatum" speech? And why does he introduce such a silly piece of buffoonery as an imaginary stamp on his own toe into the climax of the comedy at the close of the second act? Mr. James ought to discard these feeble laugh-raising expedients at once and for ever, as they are quite unworthy of so excellent a stage-portrait and merely discount the good effect of what has gone before. Mr. Leonard Boyne's Charles is a sound and consistent performance, though he is a trifle more petulant and less frank than his predecessors. Mr. E. W. Gardiner plays Talbot probably better than any one else on our stage could play it, but Mr. Arthur Elwood does not seem quite at his ease in the part of Sir Geoffrey. Miss F. Frances does not make a particularly interesting Violet, but her acting is at any rate far more convincing than that of Miss Olga Brandon, who turns Mary Melrose into a strangely angular young lady, utterly devoid of grace, and revelling in eccentric intonation and gesture. Miss E. Brunton's Clarissa might be funnier, and Miss Vining's Belinda would be all the better if the actress indulged in just half the amount of exertion which she now appears to consider essential.

Mr. H. H. Howorth, M.P., has returned to town after a month's stay at Lisbon. He hopes to relate his experiences from his place in the House.

Lord Charles Beresford will commission the belted cruiser *Undaunted* on Tuesday next at Devonport, and, it is expected, will sail for the Mediterranean early in March.

A very emphatic report, it is stated, will be issued by the Law Committee of the Corporation of the City of London in reply to Mr. Labouchere's attack in *Truth* upon the Mayor's Court, and the Lord Chancellor will be again asked to confirm a modified table of fees, very similar to that prevailing in all the county courts of the metropolis.

Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., will not be represented by any large work in the Royal Academy this spring, owing to the fact that the building of his new glass studio has not been completed. The President will, it is hoped, exhibit some portraits, including one of his sister, Mrs. Sutherland Orr, and one of the Hon. B. Mitford.

The cost of removing to Bisley will be such a severe tax upon the resources of the National Rifle Association that the Council have decided to appeal to the public for subscriptions. It appears that even Wimbledon, of late years, scarcely paid its way, and the outlook for Bisley is less assuring.

Mrs. Campbell Praed is unable to continue any literary work for a time, owing to lung trouble. She is now travelling for the benefit of her health, and having visited the Riviera in the earlier months of the winter, is now in Algiers, and proposes to return to England by way of Tunis, Sicily, and Italy.

There will shortly be sold in London Mr. Mitchell's famous collection of drawings, chiefly by Albert Dürer, Holbein, and the early masters of Germany and of the Netherlands. Many of these have been reproduced in Thausing's Dürer, and above all in the magnificent artistic publications edited for the Berlin Museum by Dr. Lippmann.

THE POLICE AND THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

In acknowledging a contribution from the Preston police—£30, following one of £10—in aid of the good work carried on by the editor of the *Child's Guardian*, the February issue of that merciful periodical calls attention to the mutual relation of the Harpur-street institution and the police. Between the young society, which exclusively aspires to serve the wronged children of the land, and the long-established officials whose main business is generally to keep the peace, there has grown up, and is still growing, one of the most intelligent and remarkable friendships of our time. Long has there existed an institution to whose agents they could refer the special and difficult duties of detecting and punishing cruelties inflicted in stable and street on the animal world. For almost as long have they seen the need of a similar institution adapted to the still more difficult duty of detecting and punishing the wrongs done in nurseries and bedrooms, more than in streets, to the world of little children, of which they have had suspicion through sights and rumours. It is because at this moment no body of men have so long and deeply felt the need of such an agency as have the police, that at this moment no men so heartily welcome our advent to cities and towns up and down the land as do their chief constables. It has been suggested that this is so because we relieve the police of some of their duties. It is rather because we relieve them of some of their pains—pains which they could not avoid as men, and were helpless to prevent as officials. They were acquainted with the sad facts brought out at inquests (all too late, alas !), with ill children of drunken, brawling fathers and mothers, with small miserable midnight wanderers, and were practically powerless to deal with what it all meant until some one, other than themselves, laid an information, which, as a matter of fact, nobody did lay. Naturally they hail an institution which can take such cases up, and shows skill and purpose and success in them. But, besides the circumstances of suffering children, the mood of their adult neighbours must be recognized. What suspecting neighbours want is not a man with whom they can lodge "an information" in order to initiate proceedings against the supposed offender in the case in court. They want an experienced and sympathetic man, whose business it will be to find out if there is anything in their suspicion. Too much weight cannot be attached to the impossibility of the police acting upon mere neighbours' rumour, which is the point from which half of the most serious cases we deal with are set about, while the name of the person giving the rumour is kept strictly private.

That the police did not do the work without us which they and we are able to do together, is proved by the large use made of the agency when we have provided it; by the better clothing and feeding visible in the neglected children attending day schools; and by the upward tendencies in their parents' ways. The whole subject of child treatment where we are is to the front. The name our inspector has come to wear—"the children's man"—the great increase of cases of cruelty brought to light, and warned; the diffusion of knowledge of law relating to parental treatment in a form understandable by the most ignorant; the imposition of penalties for criminal cruelties to children in increased numbers, with the increased certainties of conviction, all prove the value of our society and the value of the co-operation of the police; for whatever credit we deserve at the nation's hands, we gladly share it with the police.

The following is a list of persons convicted under the new Act for exposing children and babies in a manner likely to cause them unnecessary suffering and to be injurious to their health, chiefly in the rain and in the night. They extend over six weeks:—

F.	Begging and exposing	14 days	Wandsworth.
O.	Exposing children	7 days	Brentford.
M.	,,	7 days	Stratford.
O'B.	,,	10 days	Uxbridge.
McC.	,,	6 weeks	Marlborough-street.
B.	,,	1 month	,,
W.	,,	14 days	Westminster.
Mr. and Mrs. B.	,,	1 month	Marlborough-street.
M.	,,	1 month	,,
M.	,,	1 month	,,
R.	,,	1 month	,,
C.	,,	1 month	,,
R.	,,	1 month	Marylebone.
M.	,,	2 months	Lambeth.
A.	,,	7 days	Thames.
A.	,,	1 month	,,
D.	,,	21 days	,,
B.	,,	7 days	,,
M.	,,	7 days	,,

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No promotion money has been or will be paid by this Corporation, and no Contracts have been entered into except an agreement dated the 15th January, 1890, made between Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb, and Co., and Messrs. J. Kennedy Tod and Co., and Harold Brown, acting for this Corporation, and an agreement dated the 15th January, 1890, between the Debenture Corporation (Limited), and the Foreign and Colonial Debenture Corporation (Limited), and the other Founders, with reference to the preliminary expenses, which can be seen, with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, at the Offices of the Solicitors in London and New York.

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Messrs. BARING BROTHERS and Co. and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO and SON are authorized by the Imperial Russian Government to receive Subscriptions for the above Loan at the price of £91 19s. 6d. per Bond of £98 17s. 6d., payable:—

£5 0 0 on application.
20 0 0 ,, allotment.
20 0 0 ,, 2nd April.
20 0 0 ,, 2nd May.
25 19 6 ,, 2nd June.

£91 19 6

Payments may be made in full on allotment or on any Tuesday or Friday subsequent to the issue of Scrip Certificates under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Subscription lists will be opened simultaneously in Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

The object of this Loan is to pay off the outstanding Bonds of the Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1864 and 1866, amounting to about £6,827,000; and to provide for the optional Conversion of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1855, amounting to 38,402,000 Silver Roubles (equal, at the conversion rate of exchange, to about £5,772,500).

The Loan will be divided into—

BONDS OF

£ s. d.	Fcs.	Fl.	Rmk.	Roubles.
19 15 6	500	239	404	125
98 17 6	2,500	1,195	2,020	625
494 7 6	12,500	5,975	10,100	3,125

Interest will be payable quarterly on the 1st March, 1st June, 1st September, and 1st December, in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and New York. The first Coupon will be payable the 1st June, 1890.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par in eighty years by half-yearly drawings, and will be payable at the above places. The first reimbursement will take place on the 1st December, 1890, and this first drawing will include a sufficient number of Bonds to cause the Loan to have the same duration as the previous Four per Cent. Conversion Loan, issued in December, 1888.

The Russian Government reserves to itself the right to increase the half-yearly drawings, or to repay the whole Loan on or after January 1, 1900.

Holders of Bonds of the Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1864 and 1866, which, by Imperial Ukase, dated 19/31 January, 1890, have been called in for payment on June 1, 1890, as also holders of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Silver Loan of 1855, have a preferential right of subscription to the new Loan at the issue price, less discount, viz., £91 13s., and allotments will be made to them in full, provided they deposit their Bonds with the issuing Houses before the 20th inst.

Bonds of the 1864 and 1866 Loans, with Coupon of 1st April, 1890, attached, will be received in payment upon the following scale, which includes interest from 1st October, 1889, to 1st March, 1890 (from which date the new Bonds bear interest), namely:—

£102 1s. 8d. per Bond of £100,
£85 10s. 4d. ,, Fl. 1,000 (or £84 15s.),

and Bonds of the Loan of 1855, with Coupon of 13th April, 1890, attached, will be received in payment at the rate of

£76 13s. 6d. per Bond of 500 Silver Roubles, which also includes interest from 13th October, 1889, to 1st March proximo; any balance will be settled by a cash payment.

For any Coupons missing from the old Bonds tendered for conversion, a deduction will be made from the above amounts of £2 10s., or £2 2s. 6d. per Coupon relating to Bonds of £100, or Fl. 1,000 of the Loans of 1864 and 1866, and of £1 19s. 6½d. per Coupon relating to Bonds of 500 Silver Roubles of the Loan of 1855.

Whilst holders of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Silver Loan of 1855 are given the option of converting upon the above basis, the Imperial Russian Government expressly reserves all its rights in accordance with the text of the said Bonds, as regards any Bonds not presented for conversion.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on or before the 20th of February, at 4 P.M.

The allotment will be made as early as possible after the subscription is closed, and where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned.

In default of payment of the successive instalments when due, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates will be issued in exchange for Letters of Allotment, and the Bonds will be delivered against fully-paid Scrip, as soon as possible after the date of the last instalment.

Applications should be made on the prescribed form, and lodged at the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co, 8, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C., or Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son, 70, Old Broad-street, E.C.

London, 10th February, 1890.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle-street London.
WEST-END OFFICE: 25, Cockspur-street S.W.
EDINBURGH OFFICE: 23, St. Andrew-square
DUNDEE OFFICE: 6, Panmure-street.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Australia, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Straits, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Persia, Aden, Paris, New York, San Francisco.
The Bank receives Deposits for three years at 5 per cent., also for shorter periods, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

THE BANK OF AFRICA (LIMITED).
Head office, 113, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
Subscribed Capital, £750,000; paid-up, £250,000; Reserve Fund, £75,000.
General Manager, JAMES SIMPSON, Port Elizabeth.
Branches: Aliwal North, Cape Town, Cradock, Grahamstown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Port Elizabeth, Queen's Town, Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Fauresmith, Winburg, Durban, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Barberton, Johannesburg, Pretoria.
The Bank issues drafts, makes telegraphic remittances, buys and collects bills, and conducts all kinds of banking business.
Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application. R. G. DAVIS, Secretay

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1888).
Fire Premiums £615,000 | Life Premiums £203,000
Interest £149,000
Accumulated Funds £3,581,000

A Wonderful Medicine.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try One Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*
Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These purifying Pills give potency to the nervous system, the source of all vital movements, which presides over every action, maintaining the growth and well-being of the body. None can over-estimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, or the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, palpitation, sick headaches, and costiveness.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS for FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the Maker, E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham.

WEST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the West Lancashire Railway will be held, in compliance with the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, at the Head Offices of the Company, CENTRAL STATION, SOUTHPORT, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, at twelve o'clock noon precisely (or so soon thereafter as the business of the Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Company to be held the same day shall have terminated), and that at such meeting the following Bills as proposed to be introduced into Parliament with the undermentioned titles will be submitted for the consideration and approval of the proprietors, namely:—

1. "A Bill to authorize the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company to make new Railways; to confer further powers on the Company in connection with their undertaking, and for other purposes."
2. "A Bill for the making and maintaining of the North-West Central Railway, and for other purposes."

Dated the 5th day of February, 1890.

EDWARD HOLDEN, Chairman.
G. F. COLMAN, Secretary.

Offices of the Company,
Central Station, Southport.

LIVERPOOL, SOUTHPORT, AND PRESTON JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Liverpool, Southport, and Preston Junction Railway will be held, in compliance with the standing orders of both Houses of Parliament, at the Head Offices of the Company, CENTRAL STATION, SOUTHPORT, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, at 12.30 P.M. precisely (or so soon thereafter as the business of the Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Company to be held the same day, shall have terminated), and that at such meeting the following Bills as proposed to be introduced into Parliament with the undermentioned titles will be submitted for the consideration and approval of the proprietors, namely:—

1. "A Bill to authorize the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire Railway Company to make new Railways, to confer further powers on the Company in connection with their undertaking, and for other purposes."
2. "A Bill for the making and maintaining of the North-West Central Railway, and for other purposes."

Dated the 5th day of February, 1890.

EDWARD HOLDEN, Chairman.
G. F. COLMAN, Secretary.

Offices of the Company,
Central Station, Southport.

LONDON, BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.
PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.
VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN.
Fixed Express Service Weekdays and Sundays
LONDON TO PARIS (1, 2, 3 Class).
Victoria (West-end) dep. 8.50 P.M.
London Bridge (City) ,, 9.0 P.M.
Paris (St. Lazare) arr. 8.0 A.M.
PARIS TO LONDON (1, 2, 3 Class).
Paris (St. Lazare) dep. 8.50 P.M.
London Bridge (City) arr. 7.40 A.M.
Victoria (West-end) ,, 7.50 A.M.
Fares—Single First, 34s. 7d., Second, 25s. 7d., Third, 18s. 7d.; Return First, 58s. 3d., Second, 42s. 3d., Third, 33s. 3d.
Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

FOR full particulars see Time Books and Handbills to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices where Tickets may also be obtained:—West-end General Offices, 23, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate-circus, and Gaze's Office, 142, Strand.
(By Order)
A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	HP	
AUSTRAL	5,521	7,000	Feb. 14
*CUZCO	3,898	4,000	Feb. 28
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	March 14
LUSITANIA	3,877	4,000	March 28
OROYA	6,057	7,000	April 11
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	April 25

* CALLING AT ALGIERS.
Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 9, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 23, Pall-mall, S.W.

UP the NILE to the FIRST and SECOND CATARACTS.—THOS. COOK and SON are the Sole Contractors to the Egyptian Government for the conveyance of mails, and their steamers are the only ones which convey Mails and Government officials between Lower and Upper Egypt.
First-class Tourist Steamers leave Cairo every Tuesday. Postal Steamers, between Assiout and Assouan, Twice a Week.
THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus, London

GAZE'S SOUTH FRANCE and WINTER RESORT PROGRAMME gives most detailed information published respecting all through services and connections.
Tickets issued in advance by all routes.
Accommodation reserved in trains de luxe, Mediterranean express, sleeping cars, club trains, &c. Agents meet all trains in Paris.
Through Special Conductor from London every Thursday.
Circular tours for Mediterranean. Offices and interpreters at Paris, Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, Mentone, &c. Programme of
H. GAZE and SON, 142, Strand, and Piccadilly-circus, London.

ARMY and NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

PARRISH'S "GOLD MEDAL"
Inventor's recipe CHEMICAL FOOD.
APPROVED BY A MEDICAL JURY.
FOR DELICATE CHILDREN in cases of WEAKNESS and impoverished blood. In bottles 10d. and 1s. 3d. each; by post 3d. and 6d. extra. Only genuine when bearing name and trade mark of
SOLE PROPRIETORS, LORIMER and CO., Britannia-row, London, N. Awarded six gold and prize medals, 1884.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"For twenty years I suffered every winter from acute bronchitis, until my life did not seem worth a day's purchase. Nothing ever did me any real good until I took your Lung Tonic. Three bottles completely cured me. You may give my address to any who ask for it.—A. R."
Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

Established 1835.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE HONOUR PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.—DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR AND GOLD MEDALS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TRADE MARK.

MAGGI.

TRADE MARK.

Instantaneous Consommé

Liquid Extract of Best Fresh Beef, containing ALL the Nutritive Constituents.

Bright as Sherry. Keeps good always and everywhere.

TO BE HAD OF ALL GROCERS AND CHEMISTS.

SIN OF JOOST AVELINGH.

A DUTCH STORY. By MAARTEN MAARTENS. 2 vols. crown 8vo, 12s.

SOME PRESS NOTICES.

The ACADEMY says:—"A book by a man who, in addition to mere talent, has in him a vein of genuine genius. If any number of Dutch authors are producing work equal to Maartens's, our insular ignorance is a thing to be deplored at once and remedied as soon as possible." The ATHENÆUM says: — "Unquestionably a good piece of work, with clear delineation, accurate pictures of life, and abundance of local colour." The LITERARY WORLD says:—"A novel of a very high type. At once strongly realistic and powerfully idealistic." The MORNING POST says:—"So unmistakeably good as to induce the hope that an acquaintance with the Dutch literature of fiction may soon become more general among us. Vigorous and well-defined character sketches, faithful pictures of life in Holland. . . . A cleverly written story." The SUNDAY TIMES says:—"There are scenes which are very powerful." The PALL MALL GAZETTE says:—"The sketches of Dutch manners and customs are vivid and amusing." The BIRMINGHAM DAILY POST says:—"Our English writers of fiction will have to look to their laurels. We do not think they have any reason to be apprehensive of French, Russian, or German novelists, but there is in this powerful story of 'Joost Avelingh' what will go straight to the heart of the English reader." The MANCHESTER EXAMINER says:—"Maarten Maartens has inherited many of the special gifts which once distinguished his great countrymen. This, however, is not all, for the 'Sin of Joost Avelingh' has qualities of imagination which Dutch pictorial art hardly ever achieved, save on the canvas of Rembrandt, and even there these were accompanied by a certain histrionic quality, which is altogether absent from the pages of this powerful story of the trial and redemption of a soul." The SCOTSMAN says:—"It was reserved for the author of this story to give a new interest to the crime of murder as a source of fiction. The work is so good that it will doubtless find many readers here." The FIGARO says:—"If all Dutch stories were as interesting and as well written as this one, there would be a considerable demand for them in this country. The author has descriptive abilities of a high order. The skill with which the more dramatic events are managed is indisputable."

REMINGTON and Co., Henrietta-st., Covent-garden

RESTELL'S TRADE SALE of WINES and SPIRITS, in Bond and Duty Paid, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, including valuable parcels of Sherry, Port, Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Rum, Champagne, Claret, Madeira, &c.

MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL, Sworn Brokers, of 29, Mark-lane, E.C., will SELL by Public Auction at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, Mincing-lane, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, commencing at One o'clock punctually, about 500 lots of Wines and Spirits, comprising equal to 150 Butts Sherry consigned to the Auctioneers for Public Sale; Ports, shipped by Cockburn, Goldsmith and Dickson, and others; 100 Hhds. and Qr.-casks Pale Brandy, chiefly to close consignment accounts; 149 Butts Hhds. and Qr.-casks Scotch Whiskey, including Laphroaig, Islay, and a few Butts of old Campbeltown; 34 Puns. old Jamaica and Vatted Rum, 650 dozens of Champagne, De Chatillon, Grand Vin Royal 1884, also Pommery's 1884, Perinet's 1884, and Jules Camuset's 1881; a Bin of 558 dozens of Morgan's Selected 1884 Vintage Port; 600 dozens Claret Château Lafite, 1870; Mouton Rothschild, 1870; Chateau Ducru Beaucaillon, 1870; Château Margaux, 1883 (Deuxième Vin); Château Calon Sagur, 1879; Château Brown and Cantenac, 1879; Château Mouton D'Armailhacq, 1879, &c.; 150 dozens Madeira, shipped by Cossart, Gordon, and Co.; also Sparkling Moselle, Australian Wine, Alicante, Malaga, &c.

Catalogues and detailed particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneers and Wine and Spirit Valuers, 29, Mark-lane, City.

DAY TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. In the Technical Division of the POLYTECHNIC DAY SCHOOL Boys receive a THOROUGH TECHNICAL TRAINING preparatory for Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Architects, Art, Decorative and the Building Trades. Good Workshops, Chemical Laboratory Rooms. Half Term commences Feb 24th. Prospectus on Application to Mr. R. MITCHELL, 309, Regent-street, W.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

FOR ASSURANCES

UNDER COST PRICE.

Apply for New Prospectus at the Chief Office, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

JOHN G. PRIESTLEY, } Joint
HARRIS C. L. SAUNDERS, } Actuaries.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Numbers with exquisitely Fine Points, for ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, and DRAUGHTSMEN—170 c179, 291, 303, 431, 659, 1000.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Book-keeping, business-hand, and training, by Specialists. French, Spanish, German, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

Established 1863.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON E.C.

Reserve Fund............£85,000

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

For particulars apply to the Secretary, F. H. ROCKE

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.

Total advances made exceed £1,385,685.

DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.

DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.

For forms of application apply to W. H. MAVERS, Secretary.

Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MAXIM - NORDENFELT COMPANY.

The SPECIAL MEETING of this Company for appointing a Committee of Investigation is now FINALLY FIXED for FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, at CANNON-STREET HOTEL.

SPLENDID SUITE of OFFICES, suitable for a firm of Architects, Surveyors, Solicitors, Public Company, Institution, or for private firm. Ground floor, 19, Buckingham-street, Charing-cross.—Apply IRVINE and Co.

THE EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, Redhill, Surrey, has accommodation for 700 Patients. The present income enables the Committee to receive not more than 600.

Contributions are urgently required to defray the current expenses, and towards the Deficiency of £4,000 in the usual Average Annual Income.

Private Patients are received on payments regulated by the Board of Management.

Bankers: Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street, E.C.
H. GERARD HOARE, Esq., Treasurer.
JAMES DOWNING, Secretary.
Offices: 36, King William-street, London, E.C.

FUND to INDEMNIFY Mr. HELBY.—Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, General SIM, 8, James-street, Buckingham-gate, S.W. Bankers, Messrs. Twining.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES.................. 1/-
3 INSERTIONS......... 2/6

Beyond 3 Lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.

These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget* the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMOOTH FOX-TERRIER DOG "Lochnagar" (registered with Kennel Club), for SALE, eighteen months; sire by Champion Dane Baffler, dam by Champion Climax; has won 3rd Ayr (twenty dog-puppies), and V.H.C. Glasgow (class of thirty novices). A most delightful companion, with a lovely evenly-marked black and tan head, white body. Price £8. Approval.—Particulars from R. L. CRABB, Auchinblae, N.B.

STAMMERING, &c.—JOSIAH RICHARDSON (Voice Specialist), London School of Voice Cultivation, Exeter Hall, Strand. Consultation free. Postal advice. Terms moderate

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—PALMER'S BAZAAR. See Bric-à-brac, 1d. Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass an Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house. The best price given for collections. Opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different 6s. Stamps sent on approval.—J. W. PALMER, 231, Strand, London. My only address.

£20—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. Write for Illd. Guide, 229 pages [illegible] stamps). "How to commence from [illegible] to £1,000."—TOBACCONISTS OUTFITTING CO. (Regd.), Chief Office & Show Rooms, 166, Euston-rd., N.W.

WASHING.—Mrs. MARTIN, Park House Laundry, Kilburn-lane, Queen's Park, W., wishes for First-class Washing. This Laundry is solely for high-class family work. References to titled families. Lowest prices possible, consistent with best work. List free. Established 1870. No chemicals used.

Amalgamation of the great Printing, Publishing, Lithographic, and Kindred Businesses of Vienna.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING UNION (LIMITED).

SHARE AND DEBENTURE CAPITAL, £750,000.

Consisting of 25,000 Eight per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each; 25,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each; and 2,500 First Mortgage Debenture Bonds of £100 each; bearing interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum.

Chairman of London Board: The Right Hon, the LORD MAYOR.

Chairman of Austrian Committee: PRINCE SERGIUS RADZIWILL (Nominated by the Austrian Prime Minister).

Specimens of the work of the various Firms may be seen at 21, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

"THE TIMES," December 9, 1889.

An English syndicate, the chairmanship of which will, it is said, be shortly accepted by the Lord Mayor of London, has been negotiating in Vienna for the purchase of the principal paper-making, printing, and publishing establishments in this capital. The arrangements have just been completed, and early in the new year 15 of the leading houses in Vienna will be amalgamated under a large English Company. The head of a great London publishing organization has been the moving spirit in this undertaking.

"THE TIMES," Feb. 11, 1890.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of effecting a combination of the great printing, publishing, and lithographing businesses in Vienna. It has purchased the three leading paper and wood pulp mills in the environs of Vienna; and the ten principal establishments in the capital for newspaper and general printing, music printing, and lithography, bookbinding, stationery; and geographical and chart printing. The Austrian Government appears to have taken the scheme warmly in hand.

"DAILY CHRONICLE," December, 1889.

The Austrian Government has recently been considering the applications of several English Companies for permission to trade in Austria, and it is gratifying to be able to observe that a very liberal spirit has been shown. Among other new concerns is a paper-making, printing, and publishing Company, which will, it is said, have as chairman the Lord Mayor of London. This Company has, it is understood, acquired some of the principal paper-making, printing, and publishing businesses of Vienna, among the property being several newspapers. The head of a large London publishing firm is said to be the moving spirit in the affair.

"DAILY CHRONICLE," February 10, 1890.

A good deal of uneasiness seems to exist among the Austrian Conservatives in consequence of the support given by Count Taaffe to the English Company which, as already stated, is about to establish a large printing and publishing concern here. Literary and publishing circles, also, seem to be strangely and, it must be believed, needlessly alarmed at the proposed operations of the Company, which has taken over many of the principal printing and publishing businesses; the fear apparently being lest foreigners should acquire a dangerous influence over the literary and public life of Austria. Of course any such alarm is quite groundless, the object of the English Company being a purely commercial one. The chairman of this particular Company is Lord Mayor Isaacs, and it is affiliated with the Hansard Union of London, the Chairman of which latter concern, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, is the Vice-Chairman of the Anglo-Austrian Union, the President of the Local Board being Prince Radziwill. Both unions will have close commercial relations, and will, in most matters, work together. The creation of this union goes far to prove the value of exhibitions, since it sprang out of the last London exhibition, the Austrian exhibits at which showed conclusively that the typographic art stood higher at Vienna than anywhere else, the first prize having been taken by Viennese firms.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE," February 11, 1890.

The Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited), which will be issued this week, appears to have made a sensation in Vienna. The company has purchased the three leading paper and wood pulp mills in the environs of Vienna, and the ten principal establishments in the capital for newspaper and general printing, music printing, and lithography, bookbinding, stationery, and geographical and chart printing. The share capital of the company is £500,000, and the debenture capital is £250,000. The Lord Mayor is the chairman of the London board, and Prince Radziwill of the Austrian board.

"FINANCIAL TIMES," February 11, 1890.

A Company, formed on the lines of the Hansard Union, for amalgamating the printing and publishing businesses of Vienna is, we understand, to appear during the present week. Prince Sergius Radziwill has been nominated by the Austrian Government as Chairman of the Vienna Committee, from which it would appear that it takes a favourable view of the undertaking. The purchase price for all the businesses is £600,000, the vendor stipulating that he shall receive £200,000 in preference and ordinary shares and debentures. He further expresses his willingness to take the balance in cash and ordinary shares should the directors prefer this mode of payment. As the realizable properties to be taken over, irrespective of goodwill, have been valued at £470,000, there should be ample security for the debenture holders, and the £130,000 does not appear to be too heavy a sum to pay for goodwill, judging by Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard, and Co.'s report as to past earnings.

"THE ECHO," February 7, 1890.

This is a big undertaking. When the amalgamation has been completed it will probably form the largest printing concern on the Continent. In the past a large business has been done by the separate firms. In all probability they will do a larger one in combination. Vienna is an important printing centre. The firms located there have obtained a reputation throughout Eastern Europe which, backed by British capital and British enterprise, should be increased. The Lord Mayor is to be Chairman of the Company, while the Austrian Committee will consist of Prince Sergius Radziwill, Baron Pereira Arnstein, and Nicholaus Ritter von Scanavi, the well-known banker. Half the share capital takes the form of Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares. They should be a particularly tempting investment.

"THE STAR," February 8, 1890.

ANOTHER GREAT PRINTING COMBINATION.

We hear that a Company under this name is about to be brought out, with a share capital of £500,000 and a Debenture Capital of £250,000. The object of the Company is to bring about a combination of leading printing, lithographic, publishing, and kindred businesses in Vienna, and to develop the large business at present carried on between England and Austria in the printing and publishing industries. It is proposed to establish a direct agency in London through which the business of the Company can be transacted, and the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited) is to have the agency, which will be a considerable source of income to it. The suggested scheme of amalgamation has been warmly approved by the Austrian Prime Minister, who has nominated the Chairman of the Austrian Committee. The Chairman of the London Board is the Lord Mayor.

"THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," February 6, 1890.

The success achieved by the Hansard Publishing Union has led the managing director, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, to examine the foreign general printing, lithographic, bookbinding, and publishing trades, more especially as to the business done by foreign houses with London and the Colonies, and an examination of the business has shown him that Austria ranks very high in these departments. Close contact with the details of fourteen different Vienna printing, newspaper, bookbinding, photographic, zinco-engraving, account book making and publishing concerns, led the managing director of the Hansard Publishing Union to believe that if the fourteen firms in question could but amalgamate, great economies might be effected, without in any way hurting the English trade, for at the present time many of these firms already trade with England, and it might be as well for the profit to be acquired by an English firm. After considerable negotiations, Mr. Bottomley has arranged the matter provisionally, and an amalgamation, under the title of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) has been arranged. The promoters of this Company recognize that profit of a considerable character is and long has been made by these foreign houses, and as the English trade is extensive, they ask, Why not amalgamate the varied interests, and let the increased profit accrue to an English proprietory? There is no doubt that much English printing and publishing work has drifted of late years to Vienna firms, and therefore we see no objection to the proposed amalgamation of interests, and possession of the Austrian works by an English proprietory. Concentration and amalgamation are two very good things to work upon, and as the directors, to facilitate the working of the united businesses, intend to establish a direct agency in London, connected by special wire with Vienna, the undertaking altogether appears to be based upon broad common sense, commercial ideas, and its future will be watched with interest by the English trade.

"THE PAPER TRADE REVIEW," February 7, 1890.

It has been found that considerable work for this country, affecting the printing, paper and allied trades, is done in Austria, and Mr. H. Bottomley, the managing director of Hansard's Union, in acquainting himself with the particulars of a number of printing, publishing, and paper-making concerns in Vienna, arrived at the opinion that an amalgamation of the various interests would be of a most valuable character. This has led to the formation of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited). Considerable printing and publishing work for this country has been done in Vienna during late years, and the acquisition of the various firms comprised must be advantageous to one proprietory, and the economy due to concentration will no doubt be an important item in the conduct of the businesses. A direct agency will be established in London.

PROSPECTUSES WILL BE READY SHORTLY.

ST. JOHN WINNE, Secretary (pro tem.), 12 and 14, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

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